

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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January 29 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 85 63

January 29 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 60
Humidity 77 68

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.08

3133 日五廿月二十年卯乙

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916.

大拜禮 號九廿月正亥浩清 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY TRADING IN INDIA AND CHINA.

MANY FIRMS PUT ON THE "BLACK LIST."

The Defence of London: Great Improvements Effected

LATEST BRITISH CASUALTY FIGURES.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

LABOUR AND THE COALITION.

DECISION OF LABOUR CONFERENCE.

January 28, 1.55 p.m.
The Labour Conference has passed a resolution by 1,622,000 votes to 495,000 that the best interests of the nation will be served by the Labourites remaining in the Coalition Government.

MAILBOAT MYSTERY.

FEARED LOSS OF WEST AFRICAN LINER.

January 28, 12.55 p.m.
The West African mailboat Appam, with 166 passengers and 134 crew, is overdue ten days, and 75 guineas per cent. is offered by Lloyd's for re-insurance.
The Appam was last reported near the Bay of Biscay. Since then there has been absolute silence concerning her whereabouts, not even a wireless distress call being received.

EMPTY BOAT PICKED UP.

January 28, 12.30 p.m.
Lloyd's report that an empty steamer in boat inscribed "Appam, Liverpool," has been picked up between Madras and Morocco.

THE ITALIANS.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE ARRESTED.

January 28, 3.00 p.m.
A Rome communique states that the enemy offensive in the Gorizia region has been arrested, and the Italians firmly hold the positions they have occupied.
The Italians effectively shelled an enemy force marching towards the Isonzo bridge, north-west of Gorizia.
An Italian detachment on the Carno plateau, by means of a surprise march, captured the fortified church at San Martino.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

FIGURES UP TO JANUARY 9.

January 28, 2.25 p.m.
Mr. Asquith has announced that the casualties up to January 9 are:-

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
France	87,268	259,107	54,035
Dardanelles	28,200	78,095	11,254
Other theatres	12,670	15,381	2,757
Totals	128,138	353,134	68,046

DEFENCE OF LONDON.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT EFFECTED.

January 28, 12.45 p.m.
Earl Kitchener and Mr. Balfour have received a deputation of London Members of Parliament with reference to the protection of London from air raids.

The Ministers explained that there had been difficulties in the past owing to a deficiency in anti-aircraft material, but a great development of the Metropolitan defence had been effected since the last raid and was still continuing both as regards artillery, under the able direction of Sir Percy Scott, and defence by aeroplanes. The War Office and the Admiralty work most harmoniously, but unity of control was desirable and the transfer of the Admiral responsibilities to the War Office would shortly be completed.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S COMPLAINT

ALLEGED SEIZURE OF MAILS.

January 28, 12.45 p.m.
The American Note of the 16th inst. complains of the seizure, detention, removal and censoring of mails to and from America, carried in neutral ships not touching British ports, which have been stopped on the high seas and then taken to British waters. The Note asks for an effective remedy.
Sir Edward Grey replied on the 25th inst., stating that the Note raised important questions of principle affecting the Allied Governments, whom he must consult before replying.
With further reference to the above, the Foreign Office states that no mails have been removed from neutral ships or brought forcibly to port for the purposes of search.

ENEMY TRADING.

THE POSITION IN INDIA.

January 27, 8.55 p.m.
In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham raised the question of enemy trading in India. He said he feared that there had been a good deal of laxity there, as here. Remarkable cases had been brought to his notice, and he was informed that one firm, which was a large exporter of manganese ore, had been allowed to continue to trade for a considerable time, and that its dealings tended to raise the price against the Allies. He feared also that a certain amount of the ore had reached Germany.
Lord Islington said he saw no reason to suppose that the Raj had shown any undue tenderness to enemy firms. The firm to which Lord Sydenham had referred, which had been practically wound up. It was found that ore could be obtained more rapidly through this firm, and every precaution had been taken. He assured the House that not an ounce of ore had reached Germany, and that all pre-payments to the firm had been placed to the credit of the Government pending peace. He added that it might be confidently anticipated that the Raj would cordially co-operate in applying a more stringent policy than that now adopted by the Government.

FIRMS BLACK-LISTED.

January 28, 12.45 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that under the latest Enemy Trading Act many firms in China, Siam and Persia had been black-listed and the trade diverted from enemy firms.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

MINE CRATERS RE-OCCUPIED.

January 27, 5.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris a communique says:-A most lively cannonade has taken place in Artois. We continued to re-occupy craters, discovering many dead Germans, and taking prisoners.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

January 28, 12.10 a.m.
A Paris communique says:-Early this morning we exploded a mine opposite Givenchy, and organised bombardments were carried out on several points of the hostile lines. Hostile artillery was active east and north-east of Loos, south of Bois Grenier, north east of Armentieres and north-east of Ypres. Our artillery retaliated successfully on hostile batteries and trenches.

GERMAN TRENCHES SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

January 28, 1.15 a.m.
A Paris communique says:-Our artillery has been most active throughout the day on the whole front. The German trenches in Belgium have been seriously damaged. The enemy attempted to recapture the crater east of Neuville, but were repulsed, fighting in the struggle for the possession of the crater, resulting in the explosion of two of our mines. We hold one of the edges of the crater.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE NO USE AT PRESENT.

January 27, 5.05 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that he did not think an Imperial Conference could usefully be held at present, but that he would shortly have a full and frank discussion with the Australian Premier, as he had with Sir Robert Borden of Canada in 1915. He was constantly in communication with the Dominions on all matters connected with the war.

ECONOMISING SHIPPING.

January 27, 6.25 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bannerman said that the Government had decided, in order to economise shipping, to reduce nonessential imports. A large percentage of imports of paper-making materials would shortly be prohibited, as well as the export of rags and waste-paper. The import of other bulky articles might also be prohibited, including raw tobacco, building materials, furniture, woods, and some fruits. If necessary, the list would be extended till the strain was eased. A committee of four, under Lord Curzon, was dealing with the matter.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED: THE ROYAL SPEECH.

January 27, 6.30 p.m.
The Royal Commissioners prorogued Parliament.
The speech from the Throne says:-For eighteen months our Army and Navy have been engaged, in concert with our brave and steadfast Allies, defending the common liberties and the public law of Europe against the unprovoked encroachments of the enemy. I am sustained by the determination of my people at home and overseas to carry the flag to a final and decisive victory. Thanks are due to the House of Commons for their ungrudging liberality in providing for the heavy demands of war. In this struggle, forced upon us by those who hold in light esteem the liberties and covenants which we regard as sacred, we will not lay down our arms until we have vindicated the cause which carries with it the future of civilisation. I rely with confidence upon the loyal united efforts of all my subjects which have never failed me; and I pray Almighty God to give us His blessing.

BRITAIN BUYS ROUMANIAN GRAIN.

January 27, 6.25 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said that the Government had concluded contracts for the purchase of Rumanian grain, which would be left for our disposal in Rumania and would be exported after the war.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

CAUSING ANXIETY.

January 27, 5.05 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, Vatican circles declare that the Austrian Emperor's health is causing anxiety and that he is sinking rapidly.

GERMAN SQUEEZE.

BRUSSELS REFUSES TO PAY.

January 27, 5.05 p.m.
According to a telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Brussels refuses to pay the five million francs demanded by Germany for the death of Miss Cavell's betrayer.

NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

A BERLIN DISCUSSION.

January 27, 5.05 p.m.
It is stated by the Berliner Tageblatt that Col. House, President Wilson's envoy, has arrived in Berlin to discuss urgent questions relating to neutral commerce.

(Continued on page 5)

TELEGRAMS. NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is announced that 10,000 more men are wanted for the Flying Corps.

The Italians have effectively shelled an enemy force marching towards the Isonzo bridge.

The enemy offensive in the Gorizia region has been arrested, and the Italians firmly hold the positions they have occupied.

An Italian detachment on the Carno plateau, by means of a surprise march, captured the fortified church at San Martino.

The transfer of the Admiralty responsibilities for the defence of London to the War Office will shortly be completed.

Mr. Henderson says that since January 15, 113,937 single men have enlisted, of whom 28,000 offered for immediate service.

Lord Sydenham says he fears that there has been a good deal of laxity in India regarding enemy trading.

Our casualties in France up to January 9 are:-Killed, 87,268; wounded, 259,107; missing, 54,035.

Our casualties in the Dardanelles up to January 9 are:-Killed, 28,200; wounded, 78,095; missing, 11,254.

Our casualties in other theatres than France and the Dardanelles up to January 9 are:-Killed, 12,670; wounded, 15,381; missing, 2,757.

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The American Note to Britain complains of the seizure, detention, removal and censoring of mails to and from America, carried in neutral ships not touching British ports.

A great development of the Metropolitan defence had been effected since the last raid and is still continuing both as regards artillery, under the able direction of Sir Percy Scott, and defence by aeroplanes.

The Daily Telegraph states the second Report of the Committee on Public Retrenchment recommends the reduction of the salaries of Members of Parliament and officials of Public Departments.

The West African mailboat Appam was last reported near the Bay of Biscay. Since then there has been absolute silence concerning her whereabouts, not even a wireless distress call being received.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, January 31.

Queen's College—First distribution by H. E. the Governor at noon.

City Hall—Piano Recital by Mr. Deaman Fuller—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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WAYGOOD-OTIS

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to

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ASAHI BEER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.,



TOKIO, JAPAN.

ASTHMA

CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
Canton, 16th August, 1910

NOTICE.

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

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MACGREGOR
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 Queens' Road Central.

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HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

16 Queen's Road, Central.

Opposite the Hongkong Hotel Building.

Electric Face Massage

A Speciality.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTNER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

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Tel. Address "COMFORT."

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CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices. Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances should inspect these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE.

From 1st January 1916, Board and Lodging from \$80.00 per month and upwards. Best Attention. Excellent Cuisine. Private Dining Rooms for Special Dinners.

Caterers for special tiffin and dinner parties at the Hotel, Clubs, or residences.

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THE PALACE HOTEL.

CORNER OF HANKOW AND HAIPHONG ROADS, KOWLOON.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RENOVATED AND IS ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL LOUNGE WITH

SALOON BILLIARD BAR.

PUBLIC BILLIARD BAR WITH FIRST CLASS TABLE.

ONLY FIRST CLASS WINES AND SPIRITS STOCKED.

F. E. HALL,

Proprietor.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

(PRIVATE HOTEL RESIDENTIAL ONLY)

Opposite ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. They are specially recommended to Mercantile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most Centrally Situated, and also special Terms can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms \$2.00 per day or 40.00 per Month with attendance, Hot and Cold Water, Electric light, No Extras. Inspection cordially invited. Full particulars may be obtained either on the premises or at the Telephone 309.

Board and Residence from \$3.50 per day \$85.00 per month.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix" THE MANAGER.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.

NOTICES

WARD OFF THE COUGH
WITH
GRUICKSHANK'S
COUGH BALSAM.

It soothes the inflamed lungs and bronchial tubes, cures the cough and gives strength against future attacks.

\$1.00 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY

32, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE

JUNGNER ELECTRIC
ACCUMULATOR.

Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of materials. May be charged a thousand times without lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged in minimum time and to its full extent without injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when left even a longer time loaded and out of use. Salt water has no injurious effect on the accumulator.

An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS HAS JUST ARRIVED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:—

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YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR?

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THE EXILE GARAGE.

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KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS.

THE "TIMES" RED CROSS STORY BOOK, by Novelists serving in H. M. Forces.	\$1.25	THE SHARK WINTER ANNUAL MY YEAR OF THE WAR, by E. J. Palmer.	20
JACQUE BY A GERMAN—This is the most powerful indictment of Germany.	1.75	THE EVOLUTION OF PRUSSIA, Mariotti and Robertson.	5.25
ARMENIAN ATROCITIES: THE MURDER OF A NATION.	1.75	THE MARTYRDOM OF NURSE CAVELL.	4.50
JAPAN: THE NEW WORLD POWER, by B. B. Porter.	5.25	LETTERS FROM A FIELD HOSPITAL, by Mabel Desmar.	2.25
THE DARDANELLES: COLOUR SKETCHES IN GALLIPOLI.	12.50	ESSAYS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS: A first guide toward the Study of the War.	4.50
WITH MY REGIMENT FROM THE ASHES TO LA BASSE.	3.10	THE WAY OF MARTHA AND THE WAY OF MARY, by Stephen Graham.	5.50
THE CRIMES OF ENGLAND, by G. K. Chesterton.	20	THE HILLTOP ON THE MARNE, by M. Aldrich.	4.00
"DAILY TELEGRAPH" WAR MAP NO. 18, WESTERN BALKANS.	30	TENNIS AS A PLAY IT, by Maurice E. McLoughlin.	9.00
AEROPLANES AND AIRSHIPS by W. E. Bennett.	30	RURAL SANITATION IN THE TROPICS, by Malcolm Watson, M.D.	9.50
SONGS WITH MUSIC FROM A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES by R. L. Stevenson.	2.00	THE PRINCIPLES OF COMMERCE, by James Stephenson.	4.50
THE BRITISH MANUAL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING by Lieut. G. E. Upton.	1.75	AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE RUSSIAN RANKS, by John Morse.	1.75
WITH THE GRAND FLEET, by L. Cope Cornford.	40	WHAT OF THE DARDANELLES? by Capt. Granville Fortescue.	20
SOME "FRIGHTFUL" WAR PICTURES, by W. Heath Robinson.	2.25	"POPS" WAR CARTOONS FROM "THE EVENING NEWS"	50
MEMORIES by the Right Hon. Lord Rodesdale.	26.00	NEW NOVELS: ROSSAMERE, by George A. Birmingham.	1.75
THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN AND THE EVACUATION OF WARSAW, by S. Washburn.	6.50	THE REAR GUARD, by Sidney C. Greer.	1.75
THE SMALL FAMILY COOK BOOK, by Mary, Preslow.	3.10	BIRD'S FOUNTAIN, by Baroness von Hatten.	1.25
		WITH OUR ARMY IN FLANDERS, by G. Valentine Williams.	10.50

BELLE VIEW.

Shaokwan Road, Telephone No 907.

Meals a la Carte.

1830 WING ALLEY

NOW OPEN

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Britain Ready.

Whatever may have been the condition of the British forces at the beginning of the war, and we all know it was far from equal to the demands of the situation, Mr. Lloyd George has made it clear that there is no cause to cavil now. In an interview, the gist of which was telegraphed by Reuter this week, the Minister of Munitions made bold to say that "We have now one of the greatest armies in the world, and it will shortly be the best equipped." Contrast the position to-day with the unpreparedness which existed when Germany threw down the gauntlet and marched her countless columns across Belgium. In the midst of peaceful industrial prosperity and believing to the last in the good faith of the Kaiser in upholding the solemn treaties which bore his Imperial name and seal, Great Britain pursued the even tenor of her way and made no preparation for the holocaust.

Daily Press.

Companies of Enemy Character.

Mr. Dumble's contemptuous assertion that "the law is a ass" is recalled by a recent decision of the Court of Appeal in England. To the question "When is a German not a German?" the ordinary unsophisticated layman would probably answer "when he becomes a naturalised subject of another State—and not always then." According to the Lord Chief Justice and a majority of his learned brothers, however, the correct reply should be "When he is associated with six other Germans for the purpose of carrying on business." This illuminating pronouncement was made in connection with the Continental Tyre case last month, when the Court of Appeal found that if seven or more people, all enemy aliens, joined themselves together and incorporated a company in the United Kingdom they created an entity by that means which was not German in its character. That is, therefore, the law as it stands at present, and we are not surprised to learn that it has created alarm and consternation in the lay mind. Happily, the case is to be taken to the House of Lords. Pending the result of the appeal to the highest tribunal in the land, Lord Halsbury, a former occupant of the Woolsack, has carried through its second reading in the Upper House a Bill which is designed to make a company whose directors or shareholders are predominantly enemy an enemy company, subject to all the restrictions under which such companies are permitted to carry on their trade.

China Mail.

The Yunnan Revolt.

Happily there are no substantial indications that the revolt in Yunnan is spreading. In itself it is a sufficiently serious, for it has already imposed on the country an addition to the financial burden which it could well do without. Unbiased views on the position in Yunnan, however, suggest that the importance of the revolt is much exaggerated, as long as it is confined to the province of Yunnan. A missionary who arrived in Shanghai last week from Yunnan via Suifu (a large city which was recently reported to have been captured by the rebels), gave to a representative of the N. C. Daily News what is described as a "rather comforting" view of the trouble in Yunnan. "The ordinary Yunnanese," he said, "cares nothing whatever about the monarchy and is not in the least interested in the question. Nor, he thought, were the troops which Tseu Ao has at his command capable of giving the Central Government very much trouble."

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Prosecuting Sunday Buyers.
The Superintendent of Police at Aberdeen has announced that the police will in future prosecute the purchaser as well as the seller of all goods on Sundays.

Earthquake in Scotland.
London Dec. 20.—What is believed to be an earthquake shock was felt at five o'clock this morning at Arrochar and Tarbet and over the surrounding district. The buildings at the railway station were shaken, and in Arrochar village itself the shock was even more distinctly felt, ceilings being cracked and windows broken. Farmhouses in Glenfalloch were also affected.

The M.C.C. Meeting.
A council meeting of the M.C.C. was held at the Junior Carlton Club recently, Lord Hawke, the president, being in the chair. The Committee had under discussion the question of a memorial to the late Dr. W. G. Grace, but no definite decision was arrived at. On the proposal of the President, seconded by the Duke of Rutland, a vote of sympathy was passed with the family of the late Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, who was treasurer of the Club for many years. It was decided to recommend to the annual meeting a proposal that the endowments of all members who are with the Services be refunded on application. It was announced that no matches so far had been arranged, and, owing to the absence of a bowling staff next season, it was doubtful if any fixtures would be made.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

(Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of January 29, 1915.)

The Loss of a Zeppelin.
The Naval General Staff at Petrograd reports that on Monday morning a Zeppelin appeared above Libau and dropped nine bombs. Being fired at by the Russian batteries, the air-ship dropped into the sea, and small craft destroyed her and captured her crew.

Gallant Indians.

Up to the present, two Indian soldiers have gained the Victoria Cross. The first, a Sepoy in the 129th Baluchis, was the sole survivor of a gallant machine-gun section which fought to the last and inflicted immense losses on the enemy. The second, of the 39th Garhwalis, won distinction when a part of the British trenches was occupied by Germans. Traversed after traverses of the captured trenches was stormed. The heroic Sepoy was always first in the attack, although wounded, and he only fell when the trenches had been entirely taken. He has but lately recovered.

British Money for Roumania.
Arrangements have been made by the Bank of England to advance to Roumania £5,000,000 against Roumanian Treasury Bills. A Roumanian Finance Commission has been in London for some weeks.

Unity of the Allies.
The Russian Ambassador in London has authorized Reuters Agency to announce, in reference to continued reports that Germany desires a separate peace with Russia, that there has not been, is not, and can never be any question of Russia taking any steps apart from the Allies. Turks Marching Against Egypt. The ex-Minister, Ejmal Pasna, has been appointed Generalissimo of the Egyptian campaign and three Army Corps are marching against Egypt.

Losses in France Over 20,000.
According to the number of dead found on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday around Ypres, La Bassée, Craonne, Argonne, Woëvre and the Vosges, the enemy losses are over twenty thousand.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

PIANOS

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From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 20th Jan. to TUESDAY 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-eighth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February, 1916 at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915. The Register of shares of the Company will be closed from Thursday 20th January to Tuesday 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG GENERAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, 1st February 1916, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 20th January to TUESDAY 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors
The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to
The General Managers.
Hon kong 13th January 1916.

In Liquidation,
CLEARANCE SALE.

Discounts ranging from 25% to 50% FOR CASH.
All goods are marked with "before the war" prices.

GOLD, SILVER & NICKEL WATCHES of best ENGLISH AMERICAN & SWISS manufacture. **DIAMOND & GOLD JEWELLERY, SILVER & SILVER PLATED GOODS** by MAPPIN & WEBB, Ltd., **SCIENTIFIC, NAUTICAL & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS** by best ENGLISH firms.
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews Liquidators.

NOTICES.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 20th January to TUESDAY 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE
Acting Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co. Limited.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co. Limited.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.
CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LIMITED.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1916, 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 15th February, 1916, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1916.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTOR.

G. R.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong until 12 o'clock noon on the 24th day of February, 1916, for Indian Supplies.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.
Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked "Tender for Indian Supplies". Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.
The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.
Hongkong, January 25th, 1916.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.

Offices in King's Buildings, Offices in Des Voeux Road Central.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak.

—No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

Godowns at Wanchai.

No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Two houses in "Stonehouse", No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each house contains downstairs two good rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each with bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass tennis court.

Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East, Park Road, containing 9 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road, whole or part; lane at rear. Apply Clarke & Co.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellert Road, Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

LOST.

NOTICE.—Strayed from 4, Humphrey's Avenue, Kowloon, White and tan pekinese terrier pup. Finder, please return to above address.

LOST.—White wire haired terrier, brown face. Licence No. 2668 on collar. Finder please communicate with R. C. Martin, Asiatic Petroleum Co.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—House or a Flat containing about six rooms, with bath rooms, kitchen and servants' quarters in business locality, Central. Apply "H" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand (two coloured ribbon) No. 7 Remington Typewriter, practically new and in good condition. No reasonable offer rejected. Apply to "REMO" c/o Hongkong "Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Allison Auto Piano, with about 40 good rolls. Cost new \$1,450. In use 6 months only. Will accept \$950 or near offer. "Box," 1037 "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—One 10½ B.H.P. Hornsby Ackroyd Oil Engine complete with and coupled direct of one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo to 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switch-board for Accumulators. Dynamo, &c. complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road.
Phone No. 1500.

FOR

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS

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WING ON CO., LTD.

DES VOEUX ROAD.

THE STORE FOR EVERYTHING

AND

FOR EVERYBODY.

Largest and Most Complete Stock in the Colony.

TELEPHONE 198.

NOTICES.

NEW PRICE FOR
"FELUCCA" Cigarettes.

\$3.00 per 100
\$1.50 per 50

"WALK-OVER"
BOOTS & SHOES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
IN BLACK, BROWN & PATENT LEATHERS
\$10.00 \$12.00 \$13.50. PER PAIR

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

SOLE AGENTS—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THEO. VAFIADIS & CO.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Imperial Bouquet per 100 \$5.00
Extra Fine (Grand

Format)	100	4.40
Crown Prince	100	4.40
Nectar (Gold Tipped)	100	4.40
Yildiz	25	1.00
Club Size	10	.35
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.30
"	50	1.70
Superfine	100	2.00
Fine	100	2.00

Sole Agents:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

DISS BROS.

English Tailors

NO. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(FLOWER ST.)

Established 1900.



N. LAZARUS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?

Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

Sight Tested with Latest Scientific Instruments by
H. TOBIAS, F.S.M.C.F.I.O.

N. LAZARUS

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN
22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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A Safe—Effective—Convenient

LAXATIVE WATER

SUPERIOR TO ALL GERMAN & AUSTRIAN

WATERS

ONE BOTTLE 50.40—FREE BOTTLE WITH EVERY DOZEN

OBTAINABLE AT

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14 Queen's Road Central

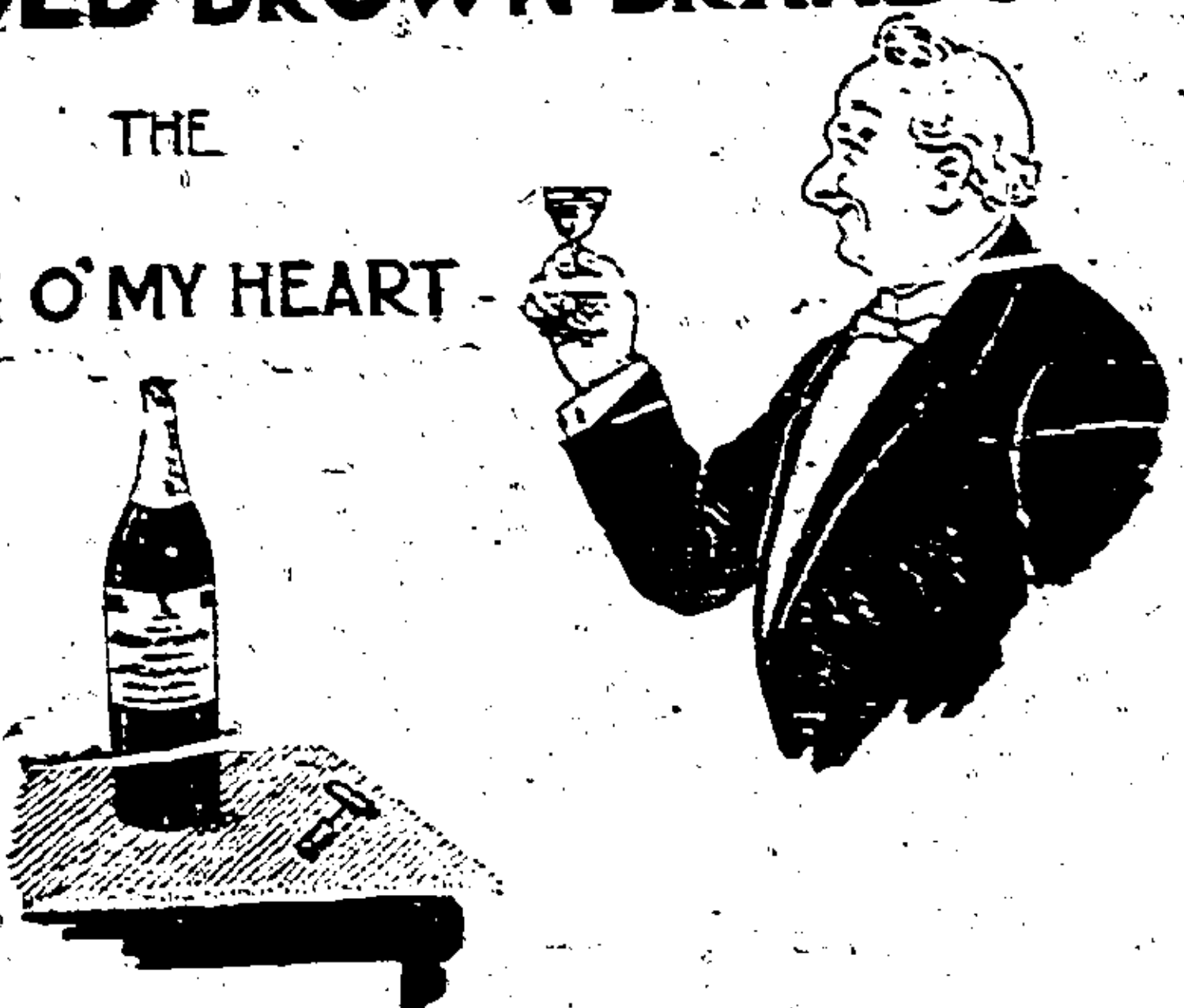
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HONGKONG, CANTON & MANILA.

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN BRANDY

THE
PEG O' MY HEART



A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
HONGKONG.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

電報碼及漢字電報碼要按大正電報碼本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916.

LEGAL MORALITY.

We stated yesterday that the Bar Committee of Shanghai recently invited the General Council of the Bar to suggest a solution of the following problem: "What is the duty of counsel who is defending a prisoner on a plea of 'Not Guilty' when the prisoner confesses to counsel that he did commit the offence charged?" The General Council, if we are to judge by its published reply, would rather have been approached upon some less knotty subject. This reply, in brief, is to the effect that, when a confession has been made before the commencement of proceedings, it is "most undesirable" that an advocate to whom the confession has been made should defend "as he would most certainly be seriously embarrassed in the conduct of the case." But when a confession is made after proceedings have begun, "it is no bar to the advocate's continuing to appear in the prisoner's defence." The Council is careful to add: "But such a confession imposes very strict limitations on the conduct of the defence. An advocate may not assert that which he knows to be a lie. He may not connive at, much less attempt, to substantiate a fraud."

Our readers will probably agree with us that it is difficult to see how the Council could have said very much less—or more. The members certainly cannot be said to handle their subject enthusiastically; indeed they content themselves with following the cautious plan of turning a blind eye to the ethical side of the difficulty, and answering according to the dictates of respectability, not venturing along the higher and rockier path beyond the edifying admission that an advocate ought not to tell barefaced lies. It seems to us that the main flaw in the accepted legal system is at once exposed by the late answer to which these lights of the Bar are committed. True, there is one loophole of which they might have availed themselves: they might quite well have said that the question was one on which it was impossible to generalise; that it lay between each individual barrister and his own conscience. It is as absurd to assume that all lawyers are devoid of conscience as to take it for granted that all priests are saints or all doctors infallible. There are to be found, in every civilized country, plenty of advocates whose pride and conscience would stand in the way of their handling a shady case. Of course the enemies of the lawyers may ask how their consciences will allow them to defend e.g. an alleged murdered whom they believe to be guilty. The lawyers would have an easy shelter to hand in the maxim that, in British law at least, a man is innocent till he is proved guilty; but it is doubtful if that answer would satisfy the rigid moralist. Still less would it satisfy him if offered in connection with a man known to be guilty.

It has often been argued that if a shopkeeper carried on his business on Sermon on the Mount principles he would soon be in the workhouse. The average lawyer would probably raise no objection to the statement made concerning his own profession—with, of course, certain limitations. In Utopia he might refuse to defend a person whose guilt he even suspected; in the world as we of to-day know it, such a course would mean, if not starvation, at least failure to rise in his profession; for the same tender conscience which forbade him to handle certain criminal cases would also bar him where other branches of the law were concerned. It would seem that the best—and worst—that can be said of the average barrister is that his morality is the accepted morality of the age in which he lives. If he is to blame for defending in such and such a case, so is the law for allowing a criminal to escape justice if his counsel can combine skill and luck in such a manner as to prove him technically innocent. Where the bulk of the blame lies is with society itself, for tolerating a state of affairs wherein there is a possibility of a knave's escaping punishment or of an honest man's incurring it. We have no doubt that the present distressing state of affairs will be altered when the Millennium comes.

Missionary Work.

In our news columns yesterday we mentioned the publication of a pamphlet setting forth the objects and activities of the Hongkong Church Missionary Association. It is felt that a fuller knowledge of the work carried on by this body will result in a keener interest being manifested in its operations, and the publication certainly sets out, so that all may read, the nature and extent of the Society's undertakings. The Bishop of Victoria in his foreword well pointed out the advantages which must result from the diffusion of accurate information concerning such a work as this, and he was certainly not far wide of the mark when he suggested by inference that many members of the Church of England, to say nothing of those who do not belong to the Church, spend years in the Colony without seeking to know anything about the missionary activities which are carried out under its auspices. The idea, therefore, is that those who become acquainted with the main features of this work through the medium of the publication under notice, may be encouraged to personally visit at least some of the institutions mentioned.

Good Work.

We do not hesitate to say that very much of the prejudice which exists in regard to missions is based on hearsay evidence, the most bitter critics being usually those who have no personal knowledge of the points concerning which they speak and write so emphatically. A booklet such as this must therefore serve a useful purpose. It is impossible here to go in any detail into the many interesting points disclosed in the pamphlet, but there is one branch of the Society's activities which is worth mentioning, namely, the work done in connection with the Victoria Home and Orphanage at Kowloon City. In this institution, which was established as a home for rescued slave children and orphans, there are no fewer than 120 children at the present time, and it is evident that here at any rate the Society is doing most praiseworthy work.

Shocking Cruelty.

Seeing that most of the children come from most evil surroundings, we can quite believe that, as the report states, it takes them a long time to learn the lessons of truth, honesty and self-control which those in charge endeavour to inculcate. But the efforts are apparently successful, and we read that the girls, who do housework, and their own laundry and cooking, are "much sought after by Christian Chinese men, as they make good and useful wives." That is something accomplished, at any rate. There is one point in the report which gives a grim insight into life in China, namely the statement that many of the slave children when admitted have frequently been found suffering from "bruises inflicted with hot irons." It is not stated whether these children are rescued in Hongkong or in China; if the former, then we can only say that it is a standing disgrace to the Colony that such things should be possible here. It is well known, and it has in fact been officially admitted, that a state of affairs in no way distinguishable from child slavery exists in Hongkong. If it is accompanied by devilish cruelty of the kind mentioned, it is the duty of the authorities to absolutely stamp it out. It is not British policy, we know, to interfere with the customs and modes of living of subject races, so long as those customs do not infringe high principles. But so long as we tolerate conditions such as those to which we are now referring, our claim that slavery does not exist under the British flag will surely be a mere empty, hollow boast.

Serious Charge.

Before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to take away from the Colony, by fraud, a married woman, for the purpose of prostitution. The complainant stated that defendant told her he would pay her the sum of \$150 for clothing, etc. The case was adjourned.

DAY BY DAY

LET ALL THE KINGS THROU ALMOST
AT BE THEY COUNTRY'S
THEY GOD'S, AND TRUTH'S. —HARRY VIII.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 54; dull. (1915, 52, clear.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 63; dull. (1915, 61 clear.)

The Mails.
American Mail—Due per a.s. Persia Maru to-morrow.
Australian Mail—Closed per a.s. Eastern at 11 a.m. to-day.
French Mail—Closes per a.s. Porthea at 4 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail—Closes per a.s. Lachow at 5 p.m. to-day.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 3/8.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 267th anniversary of the beheading of King Charles I.

Queen's College.
His Excellency the Governor is presenting the prizes at Queen's College at noon on Monday.

Piano Recital.
Mr. Denman Fuller's piano recital takes place in the City Hall at 9.15 p.m. on Monday.

Exempted.
The King Yi (Social Chinese) Club has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

An Absconding Fiddler.
A fiddler, who was given a Money Order to change, received the money and absconded. The matter has been reported to the police.

Tinned Milk.
By an amendment of the schedule of maximum price the price of sweetened condensed milk has been fixed at 37 cents per 1 lb. tin.

Overseas Club.
A meeting to consider the formation of a Hongkong branch of the Overseas Club is to be held at the offices of the China Coast Officers' Guild at 5.30 p.m. on Monday.

Appointment.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Lau Chai-pak to be a Member of the Board of Examiners, with effect from the 21st January, 1916.

General Holiday.
It is notified that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has, under Section 7 of the Holidays Ordinance, 1912, appointed Friday, the 4th day of February, 1916, to be observed as a General Holiday.

A Chinese Sweet-Tooth.
For being in unlawful possession of 13 lbs. of sugar, and being unable to give a satisfactory account as to where and how he became possessed of it, a Chinese was fined \$10 by Mr. Hazland at the Police Court this morning.

Dog Licences.
The Captain Superintendent of Police notifies that licences to keep dogs were due for renewal on the first day of January. All persons owning dogs who have not yet obtained licences are advised to do so as soon as possible.

Chinese New Year Vacation.
It is notified that during the Chinese New Year Vacation the Offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from February 3 to February 7 (both days inclusive), except on Public and General Holidays, when the offices will be entirely closed.

Licensing Board.
A meeting of the Licensing Board is to be held in the Council Chamber at 12.30 p.m. on Monday, February 7, 1916, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911:—From Ne Le Babbage for a restaurant keeper's adjacent licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises No. 15 Des Voeux Road Central under the sign "Alexandra Cafe."

Visiting Physician.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. Herbert Gastineau Esq., M.A., M.B. (Cambridge), to be Honorary Visiting Physician to the Government Civil Hospital, during the absence on leave of Dr. George Ernest Aubrey, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (London), with effect from the 31st January, 1916.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE NEUTRALS AND THE ALLIES.

In the Western Theatre.

If we are still as far off as ever from a big successful "drive" on the Western front, there is sufficient evidence that the Allies are patiently at work on their wearing-out process, with results that are the reverse of cheering to the enemy. The three overnight communiques all tell pretty much the same tale: German attempts frustrated, Germans killed, Germans taken prisoner, German lines successfully bombarded, and German batteries silenced. In all this there is no special mention of the British troops, but we may well suppose that our men are not idle. The French papers, we notice, grumble as much as the British at the censorship; but readers who have followed all the wires from the beginning of the war must feel that our authorities have been infinitely more niggardly in the matter of communiques than the French. It will be strange if, after the war, the military and civil populations of Great Britain do not have something to say on the subject of the Government's absurd system of doing out news as though it had invalid children, and not rational men and women, to deal with. As long as the Government follows its present policy it will never cease to lay itself open to the charge, from neutrals and enemies as well as from its own people, of hushing up news.

What Germany Must Give Up.
At the Sorbonne demonstration all the speeches appear to have followed much the same line: before peace can be talked of, Germany must give up Serbia, Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine and Poland. If our enemy were blessed with five cents' worth of pride he would surely see the ludicrousness of his position in regard to these territories. He set out to conquer the world. At the end of eighteen months "conquering," all that he has to show in the way of gains is the temporary possession of Serbia, Belgium and Poland, and of a small part of France. But a profit and loss account would not be a profit and loss account unless it had two sides to it. Over against the enemy's gains we have to set the confiscation of virtually all his vast colonies—including, by the way, Kiaochow and South West Africa, both of which he regarded as absolutely impregnable; the destruction of his foreign trade, and the complete putting out of action of his expensive navy. His "world domination," then, has been confined to the seizure of two of the weakest and least well-protected states in Europe, to the occupation of Russian Poland, and to the frantic holding on to as much of Alsace-Lorraine as the French have not re-captured. All told, it does not need a huge amount of business acumen to arrive at a just balancing of this little statement of accounts. For her many years of secret and subtle preparation all that Germany can show is her possession of the above-named territory—which has been acquired at the cost of millions of casualties on her own side, the loss of the world's respect, and the spread of discontent and quasi-rebellion throughout her own domain.

Neutral Sympathies.
Not only, too, has Germany lost the world's respect, but she has provoked its contempt and hatred. The little scene at Louzanne, mentioned in this morning's wires, is one of the straw which shows the direction of the wind. No self-respecting nation wants to see the German flag flying nowadays. And there is more than meets the eye in the Hungarian admissions as to the pro-Russian sympathies of Roumania. There and elsewhere, if a census of German sympathisers were taken, the results would be more than disconcerting to our enemies. The very fact that American sympathies have been literally turned upside-down during the past year, should awaken the Kaiser to his country's position in the eyes of lookers-on. Apropos, we doubt if Mr. Lansing's latest Memorandum to the Allies will find much favour among the thinking people of the United States, who know the value of "asking" Germany to refrain from her submerging exploits.

ELLIS KADJORIE SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes.

This morning the annual distribution of prizes took place at the Ellis Kadorie School. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. Mr. Cland Severn (Colonial Secretary) in the presence of a large gathering of parents of the scholars and others.

Headmaster's Report.

The report of the Headmaster was as follows:—

This school was handed over to the Government of Hongkong by Mr. Ellis Kadorie at the beginning of this year. There were 235 present in January. The numbers were small for several reasons: the fees had been raised, the term was coming to an end, Chinese New Year was approaching, Classes 1, 2 and 3 were abolished and the European staff was cut down from 5 to 2. In February there were only 207 boys on the roll. In March there were 445 boys on the roll. In May the school had its maximum enrolment—457 boys. The numbers have, as usual, gradually decreased towards Chinese New Year. The average attendance for 1915 was 377 83, which I consider is highly satisfactory. The school has a good staff and very much excellent work has been done by them. The only thing I have to regret is that it has been found necessary to make so many changes. More than half a dozen masters have come and gone elsewhere since January, 1915. Mr. Ng Fung-chau has been responsible for the smooth working of the vernacular classes. The pupil teachers have been very useful to me and have enabled me on many occasions to fill up the gaps caused by illness. The discipline of the school is satisfactory. Our chief examination was held in July. In the upper classes the work was not up to a high standard; but the progress made in the lower classes spoke well for the raising of the standard in the future. In school work special stress has been laid upon the acquisition of a sound and practical knowledge of the English language. The hall has been utilised every week for the giving of public recitations by the boys of all classes. Every week, too, during this term, different masters have given object lessons before several classes.

Mr. Ralph, L. E. S., in his report on Ellis Kadorie School says:—"Several dialogues have been prepared and boys are encouraged to learn these and deliver them in the Hall before their own class and sometimes in the presence of other classes. At other times model lessons (previously carefully learned) are given by the boys in turn. A lesson upon the dog was given in quite good style by a Class 4 boy—pictures and the Headmaster's much enduring dog being used in illustration. The methods taught in course of time to produce very good results in the upper classes."

We have to thank Mr. Ellis Kadorie for the gift of a piece of land in Hospital Road for games. It has been said that the P. W. D. will one day level this ground and render it fit for use. We anxiously look forward to the time when they will be in a position to do so.

In outdoor life, Ellis Kadorie School has been prominent in sport. They won the Junior Volley Ball League on the two occasions possible and this Cup is the outward and visible sign of their success. Each boy in the successful team was presented with a medal. The name of Ellis Kadorie School has figured in swimming competitions, not perhaps prominently among the prize winners, but it requires courage to enter for a race where the chances of winning are small. In football, whenever I enter a class and say "Who wants to play football this afternoon?" it is quite a rare thing to find a single boy who does not wish to play, so it is merely the lack of opportunity and certainly not a lack of enthusiasm that prevents them being as invincible on the football field as they have been on the volleyball courts.

Physical drill is one of the features of the school. Mr. My-

cock has made an excellent drill master and I believe that the school has become healthier and smarter as a result of his efforts.

The lighter side of life has not been neglected. In the summer we made excursions by launch to Dumb-bell Island, Kowloon Bay, etc., by train to Shatin and on foot to Telegraph Bay. One day this term we walked to the Wong-nai-chung and Tytan reservoirs. The school was taught beforehand about what was to be seen, the use of filter beds, the structure of reservoirs, the idea of a catchwater, the kinds of trees and the geography of the island. A very instructive and pleasant day was spent. We beg to offer our sincere thanks to the donors of scholarships:—The Tai Yau Co., Mr. Chan Kai-ming, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chai-pak and Mr. Ho Kam-tong. These scholarships are a great stimulus to the boys and enable the most advanced of them to continue their education in Q.C. after leaving Ellis Kadorie School. We thank also Sir Robert Ho Tung for his donation to the Prize Fund. The masters and boys contributed \$666.30 to the Flood Relief Fund. In conclusion, I have to thank the staff for the way in which they have worked and for their readiness at all times to do anything required of them. I think the school may congratulate itself upon quite a successful year and upon the happy prospect of better years still in store.

PRIZE LIST.

Scholarships.
The winners of scholarships, with the names of the colleges and schools at which they are to hold, are:—

Tai Yau Scholarship.—Lai Li-him, Queen's College.
Lau Chai-pak Scholarship.—Chan Hing-ching, Queen's College.
Ho Kam-tong Scholarship.—(Senior)—Wu Chang, Queen's College.
Ho Kam-tong Scholarship (Junior)—Wong Wan-sheung, Ellis Kadorie School.
Chan Kai-ming Scholarship.—Ho Wa-sam, Ellis Kadorie School.
Free Scholarships.—Wong Ching-sun, Queen's College; Lo Kai-sun, Queen's College; Ko Yee-how, Queen's College; Wong Li-keen, Queen's College; Lau Yik-chi, Ellis Kadorie School; Cheng Yuk-lau, Ellis Kadorie School; Ko Sik-on, Ellis Kadorie School; Kwong Chi-ping, Ellis Kadorie School.
Half Fee Scholarships.—Wong Tak-cheuk, Queen's College; Tsui Kat, Queen's College.

Class Prizes.

Class 4A.—1st, So Sai; 2nd, Chan Pak-sun.
Class 4B.—1st, Chan Ping-yui; 2nd, Chan Man-hap.
Class 5A.—1st, Mak Hok-hang; 2nd, Au Yuen Sin-huen.
Class 5B.—1st, Liu Yik-chi (Free Scholarship); 2nd, Ho Wa-sam (Chan Kai Ming Scholarship).
Class 6A.—1st, Kwong Chi-ping (Free Scholarship); 2nd, Lam Lok Ming.
Class 6B.—1st, Leung Sai; 2nd, Sang Szeung-bin.
Class 7A.—1st, Kwan Shin-fui; 2nd, Li Wei-kwong.
Class 7B.—1st, Cheng Yuk-lau; (Free Scholarship); 2nd, Tam Chung-fan.
Class 7C.—1st, Lam U-chuen; 2nd, Wong Kai-lan.
Class 8A.—1st, Hon Lan-fong; 2nd, Wat Moon-ak.
Class 8B.—1st, Ko Sik-on (Free Scholarship); 2nd, Leung Yan-shan.
Class 8C.—1st, Tong Kong; 2nd, Lau Yang-chiu.
Class 8D.—1st, Pan Sim-pang; 2nd, Wan Ip-to.
Class 8E.—1st, Chan Wing-fong; 2nd, Chan Kam-yung.
Class 8F.—1st, Chan Sing-ki; 2nd, Li Fai-sun.
Class 9A.—1st, Lo Yuk-lam; 2nd, Fu Pak-ping.
Class 9B.—1st, Chan Sheung-chun; 2nd, Wai Yuk-shan.
Class 9C.—1st, Cheung Tat-im; 2nd, Tsang Tit-sun.
Class 9D.—1st, Cheung King-hung; 2nd, Chung Mao-tak.

Vernacular Prizes.

Class 4.—1st, Chan Hing-ki; 2nd, Ik Kai-cheung.
Class 5.—1st, Yeung Kwong-hing; 2nd, So Sai.
Class 6.—1st, Chan Si-wing; 2nd, U Pak-to.

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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Colombo. Colombo Maru Capt. H. Nomura T. 8,000 TUESDAY, 1st Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo. Totomi Maru Capt. Tanaka T. 6,000 MONDAY, 31st Jan.

SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe. Rangoon Maru Capt. Kusano T. 3,000 SATURDAY, 29th Jan.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama. Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 10,000 SATURDAY, 29th Jan.

NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama. Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 SATUR. 12th Feb. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama. Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000 THURSDAY, 24th Feb.

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HONGKONG & HAIPHONG Sungkiang 2nd Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI Shantung 3rd Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Kueichow 8th Feb. at 4 p.m.

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Tjimanok	SWATOW	2nd Feb.	5th Feb.	BATAVIA
Tjikini	SHANGHAI	13th Feb.	16th Feb.	BATAVIA

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Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	Saturday 11th March.
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Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.

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LOG BOOK.

Another Philippine Shipping Co.

Another new steamship company has been incorporated in Manila, namely, the Figueras Steamship Co., with a nominal capital of P300,000, of which P60,000 has been subscribed. The principal holders, says the Geta Chronicle, are Messrs. M. P. Figueras, Salvador Martorell, Miguel Pla, and Fred C. Fisher. Mr. Pla is treasurer. The company will carry on a general steamship business in the Philippines.

Spain Losing Her ships.

Madrid, December 17.—In the Council this evening the Minister of Public Works expressed his concern in view of the great number of Spanish merchant vessels that had been sold abroad, which was doing serious injury to Spanish commerce, and rendering Spain dependent on the mercantile marines of foreign States. He asked that some means of safeguarding the country's interests should be sought. The Minister of State has ordered the release of the crew of the Japanese steamer Yaso-Kuni-Maru, sunk by a German submarine off Alacenas.

Chinese and British Seamen.

A correspondent writing to a London contemporary in regard to Asiatic seamen expresses the view that the competition of the Chinese with British seamen is unfair, because the former do not compete as individuals but as whole crews, or whole departments of a ship's company. That is to say, on a vessel carrying Chinese, you will find that all the deck hands or all the engine-room and stokehold staff are Chinese. Other alien mariners—except Lascars—compete with Englishmen as individuals; the Swedes, the Danes, the Italian, and even the Arab, are accepted man by man, and not in a wholesale manner. But you never find a Chinese offering his services individually for deck or stokehold employment.

German Steamship Cargo.

In the King's Bench Division, on December 9, Mr. Justice Bailhache had before him the case of Chas. Weis and Co. Ltd., v. the Credit Colonial and Commercial, of Antwerp, in which he was asked to decide certain questions raised by the award of the arbitrator, stated in the form of a special case. The dispute between the parties arose, says the London and China Express, out of a contract, dated June, 1914, for the sale and shipment of 10,000 cases of Manchurian bean oil, c.i.f. Antwerp. The oil was shipped on the British steamship Glenearn and the German steamship Ursula Rickmers. During the voyage of the vessels the war broke out. The Ursula Rickmers thereupon became the ship of an alien enemy, and the Glenearn had the misfortune to be seized by the enemy while on the high seas, and was taken into Hamburg. In these circumstances the seller of the oil, Messrs. Chas. Weis and Co., claimed to recover the value from the buyers. The matter went to arbitration, and the umpire held that the tender of the documents in such case was good, and that the buyers must accept them and pay the sellers £2,374 in respect of the Glenearn's cargo and £1,923 on account of the Ursula Rickmers' cargo. He also held that the buyers were entitled to claim the benefit of the British moratorium, but not of the Belgian moratorium. Mr. Justice Bailhache said it seemed to be settled law that the question of the validity of documents tendered depended upon their validity at the date of tender, namely, Aug. 18. He was governed by authority, and he held that the tender in the case of the Ursula Rickmers was bad. The cargo of the Glenearn stood on a different footing, and he held that in that case the tender of the documents was good and the buyers were liable. Further, he held that both parties were bound by the British moratorium and not by the Belgian moratorium.

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HONGKONG LEGISLATURE.

FURTHER INTERESTING PAPERS.

THE PREVIOUS MOVEMENT FOR UNOFFICIAL REPRESENTATION.

On Wednesday we published certain extracts received from the Colonial Secretary taken from Hongkong Sessional Paper No. 26 of 1896, with reference to the last occasion when representations were made regarding the constitution of the Legislature. The matter being of importance in view of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock's petition on the subject, we now publish the whole of the documents dealing with the subject as contained in Government Notification No. 231 in the "Government Gazette" of 11th July, 1896.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION—231, OF JULY 11TH, 1896.

The following Papers on the subject of a Petition addressed to the House of Commons praying for an amendment of the Constitution of the Crown Colony of Hongkong, which were laid before the Legislative Council on the 8th instant, are published.—By Command.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 9th July, 1896. (Despatch from the Governor to the Secretary of State.) Government House, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1896.

My Lord Marquess—I have the honour to transmit to you a Petition which has been forwarded to me by the Honourable T. H. Whitehead and which is addressed to the House of Commons and prays for an amendment of the constitution of the Crown Colony of Hongkong. I have recently granted Mr. Whitehead six months' leave of absence from the Legislative Council, and he is not only the prime mover in this Petition but the bearer of it to England. I think I am justified in saying that it owes its origin principally to the imposition upon the taxpayers, some three years ago, of the additional Military Contribution of \$20,000 a year.

I enclose for your Lordship's consideration a report on this document by Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, the Acting Colonial Secretary, and also communications from the Honourable J. J. Keswick, M. L. C., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Honourable E. R. Bellios, M. L. C., M. G., in which these gentlemen express their decided opinion that the prayer of the Petition should not be granted.

These papers will be of material assistance in enabling your Lordship to arrive at a decision upon the subject.

The second clause of the Petition seems to me to supply an answer to the several requests of the Petitioners.

It is impossible that Hongkong can have been otherwise than well governed if it has risen to the prosperous condition which the Petitioners claim for it, and that it has reached that pitch of prosperity under the "Crown Colony System" is indisputable.

I concur generally in the criticisms of Mr. Stewart Lockhart. I believe that the Chinese, who are indifferently represented, and the Portuguese, who are not represented at all, if a plebiscite could be taken, would in favour of a pure autocracy; the Americans need not be counted, and the "Britishers" with the exception of a few "unquiet spirits" would be satisfied to let matters remain as they are. That they are capable of improvement nevertheless, so far as "Municipal" questions are concerned, I admit. During twenty years, however, of Colonial Government I have not yet been fortunate enough to come in contact with a Mayor Council, excepting that perhaps of the comparatively small town of San Fernando in Trinidad, which was capable of dealing with, and has sufficient time to deal with, purely local affairs, and even in that solitary case the Municipal Body was generally in financial difficulties.

I do not think that in Hongkong a sufficient number of gentlemen of independent means and spirit and with sufficient leisure could be found to form a capable and energetic Municipal Council. Personally I should not object to a slight addition to the Unofficial side of the Legislative Council in Hongkong, though I cannot admit the justice of truth of the Petitioners' plea, neither should I object to the appointment to the Executive Council of an Unofficial Member whose long residence and local knowledge would doubtless be of great assistance to the Executive in the preparation of measures to be submitted to the Legislative Council.

Practically such assistance could always be obtained if the status quo were maintained, and I may state that I invariably consult the Unofficial Members before bringing into Council measures of purely local interest.

If your Lordship should desire to make or recommend any concession to the Petitioners, I would advise the appointment of an Unofficial Member with a seat in both Councils.

I am aware that there are serious objections to such a step, and that objections have been pointed out by several of your Lordship's predecessors.

It must not be forgotten that the despatches containing those objections are addressed to Governors of Colonies where Houses of Assembly were in existence.

The difficulties in Barbadoes have been set at rest by the appointment of the Executive Committee which was established during my tenure of office there. In the Bahamas, Unofficial Members are still seated at the Executive Council table.

If your Lordship should desire to make any such concession in the case of Hongkong, it would undoubtedly be a very popular, and I do not think, an altogether impolitic concession.

If this concession were accompanied by an acquiescence in my suggestion that until the present financial crisis is at an end, the extra \$20,000 for Military Contribution might, from the 1st January, 1894, be paid in dollars at the rate in force when it was levied. I do not think that in future your Lordship's department would be troubled by any such petitions as the one I now have the honour to forward for your consideration.

I annex for your Lordship's information a "leader" from the North China Herald of the 25th May, on the "Petition of the Hongkong Ratepayers" which appears to be a very temperate and sensible criticism of the contents of that document—I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

P. S.—The letters from the Honourable J. J. Keswick and E. R. Bellios were received by me after I had drafted this despatch.

(ENCLOSURE 1.)

To the Honourable The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Merchants, Bankers, Professional Men, Traders, Artisans, and other Ratepayers, inhabitants of the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

Respectfully Sheweth:—

1. The Colony of Hongkong, situate in the China seas at the south-eastern extremity of the great Empire of China is one of the smallest, but by no means the least valuable or important, of Her Majesty's possessions outside of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. It is a little over 50 years since the Colony was founded on a barren rock, the abode of a few fishermen and pirates. To-day it is a City and Settlement with upwards of a quarter of a million inhabitants; a trade estimated at about Forty millions of pounds sterling per annum, and a revenue of some Two millions of dollars, wholly derived from internal taxation. Hongkong is a free port, through which passes upwards of Fourteen millions of tons of shipping per annum, and it ranks amongst the very first in the list of the great seaports in Her Majesty's dominions. It is the centre of enormous British interests, and is an extensive emporium of British trade in China seas, and while it remains a free port, it is destined to expand and develop, and to continue to be the centre of vast traffic and of constant communication between Europe, the Australian Colonies, the United States, and Canada, on the

one hand, and China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and British North Borneo, Java, Indo-China, Siam, the Straits, and India on the other.

3. Hongkong has attained to its almost unequalled commercial position, through the enterprise, skill, and energy of British Merchants, Traders, and Shipowners, through the labours of Her Majesty's subjects who have spent their lives and employed their capital on its shores; through the expenditure of many millions of dollars in roads, Streets and Bridges, in Buildings, public and private; in extensive reclamations; in Docks, Piers, and Wharves; and last, and not least, in Manufactures of great and increasing value. The prosperity of the Colony can best be maintained by the unremitting exertions and self-sacrifice of your Petitioners and the valuable co-operation and support of the Chinese, and only by the continuance of Hongkong as a free port.

4. Notwithstanding that the whole interests of your Petitioners are thus inextricably and permanently bound up in the good Administration of the Colony, in the efficiency of its Executive, and the soundness of its Finance, your Petitioners are allowed to take only a limited part or small share in the Government of the Colony, and are not permitted to have any really effective voice in the management of its affairs, external or internal. Being purely a Crown Colony it is governed by a Governor appointed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The former is composed wholly of Officers of the Crown, nominated and appointed by the Crown; the latter consists of seven Official Members, selected and appointed by the Queen, and five Unofficial Members, two of whom are nominated by certain public bodies in the Colony, while the other three are selected by the Governor, and all are appointed by Her Majesty.

5. The Executive Council sits and deliberates in secret. The Legislative Council sits with open doors, and its procedure appears to admit of full and unfettered discussion, but there is virtually no free freedom of debate. Questions are considered, and settled, and the policy to be adopted by the Government in connection therewith is decided in the Executive Council. They are then brought before the Legislative Council, where the Government—the Official Members being in a majority—can secure the passing of any measure, in face of any opposition on the part of the Unofficial Members, who are thus limited to objecting and protesting, and have no power to carry any proposal which they may consider beneficial, nor have they power to reject or even modify any measure which may in their opinion be prejudicial to the interests of the Colony.

6. In the adjustment and disposal of the Colonial Revenue it might be supposed that the Unofficial Representatives of the taxpayers would be allowed a potential voice, and in form this has been conceded by the Government. But only in form, for in the Finance Committee, as well as in the Legislative Council, the Unofficial Members are in a minority, and can therefore be outvoted if any real difference of opinion arises.

7. Legislative enactments are nearly always drafted by the Attorney General, are frequently forwarded before publication in the Colony, or to the Council for the approval of the Secretary of State, and when sanctioned are introduced into the Legislative Council, read a first, second, and third time, and passed by the votes of the Official Members, acting in obedience to instructions, irrespective of their personal views or private opinions.

The Legislature so prepared and passed emanates in some cases from persons whose short experience of and want of actual touch with the Colony's needs, does not qualify them to fully appreciate the measures best suited to the requirements of the Community.

8. Those who have the knowledge and experience are naturally the Unofficial Members, who have been elected and appointed as possessing these very qualifications, who have passed large portions of their lives in the Colony, and who either have permanent personal interests in it, or hold prominent positions of trust which connect them most closely with its affairs, and are therefore more likely to have been required to carefully study its real needs, and to have thoroughly acquainted themselves with the methods by which these are best to be met. On the other hand the Official Members are only stepping stones

in an official career; the Occupants may be resident for a longer or a shorter period in the Colony, and for them to form an opinion on any question which arises, different from that decided upon by the Government in Executive Council, is to risk a conflict with the Governor, and they are therefore compelled to vote on occasions contrary to their convictions.

9. Your Petitioners humbly represent that to Malta, Cyprus, Mauritius, British Honduras, and other Crown Colonies, more liberal forms of Government than those enjoyed by your Petitioners have been given: Unofficial seats in the Executive Council; Unofficial majorities in the Legislative Council; power of election of Members of Council; and more power and influence in the management of purely local affairs: in none of these Colonies are the Commercial and Industrial interests of the same magnitude or importance as those of Hongkong. Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honourable House to grant them the same or similar privileges.

10. Your Petitioners fully recognize that in a Colony so peculiarly situated on the borders of a great Oriental Empire, and with a population largely composed of aliens whose traditional and family interests and racial sympathies largely remain in that neighbouring Empire, special legislation and guardianship are required. Nor are they less alive to the Imperial position of a Colony which is at once a frontier Fortress and a Naval Depot, the head quarters of Her Majesty's Fleet, and the base for Naval and Military operations in these Far Eastern waters; and they are not so impractical as to expect that unrestricted power should be given to any local Legislature, or that the Queen's Government could ever give up the paramount control of this important Dependency. All your Petitioners claim is the common right of Englishmen to manage their local affairs, and control the Expenditure of the Colony, where Imperial considerations are not involved.

11. At present your petitioners are subject to Legislation issued from the Imperial Parliament, and all local legislation must be subsidiary to it. Her Majesty the Queen in Council has full and complete power and authority to make laws for the Island, and local laws must be approved and assented to by the Governor in the name of the Queen, and are subject to disallowance by Her Majesty on the recommendation of Her Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

12. Your Petitioners recognize the necessity and propriety of the existence of these checks and safeguards against the abuse of any power and authority exercised by local Legislature, and cheerfully acquiesce in their continuance and effective exercise, but respectfully submit that, subject to these checks and safeguards, they ought to be allowed the free election of Representatives of British Nationality in the Legislative Council of the Colony; a majority in the Council, of such elected Representatives; perfect freedom of debate for the Official Members, with power to vote according to their conscientious convictions without being called to account or endangered in their positions by their votes; complete control in the Council over local expenditure; the management of local affairs; and a consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray your Honourable House to move Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to amend by Order in Council, the constitution of this Crown Colony, and to grant to your Petitioners, and to the inhabitants of Hongkong in all time to come the rights and privileges hereinbefore mentioned. (Here follow 383 signatures.)

(ENCLOSURE 2.)

Memorandum by the Acting Colonial Secretary (The Honourable J. H. Stewart Lockhart).

Your Excellency.—In accordance with your instructions I beg to make the following remarks on the petition to the House of Commons praying for an amendment of the constitution of the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

The document professes to be the humble petition of merchants, bankers, professional men, tradesmen, artisans, and other ratepayers, inhabitants of Hongkong.

The signatories amount to 383: of these 284 are British, 10 Anglo-Chinese, 3 Americans, 4 Portuguese, and 47 British Indians.

The petition is so loosely worded and in certain respects so contradictory that it is not altogether an easy matter to ascertain definitely what

the wishes of the petitioners are or who are to be included in the alleged benefits for which the petitioners pray.

They however, appear to be summed up in the last paragraph of the petition as follows:—

1. The election of representatives of British nationality in the Legislative Council.
2. A majority of such representatives in the Council.
3. Freedom of debate for the Official Members with power to vote as they desire.
4. Complete control in the Council over local expenditure.
5. Management of local affairs.
6. A consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character.

As petitioners pointed out, Hongkong was founded over 50 years ago on a barren rock, the abode of a few fishermen. To-day the Colony has upwards of a quarter of a million inhabitants; a trade estimated at \$20,000,000 annually, and a revenue of some two millions of dollars wholly derived from internal taxation.

As regards the population of Hongkong the actual figures ascertained at the last Census held in 1891 were 227,441: out of this total there was a Chinese resident population of 210,025; a resident British civil population of 1,448; a Portuguese population of 2,089; a German population of 28; and an American population of 93.

Of the British resident population the number of male adults was 135: of the Chinese population the number of male adults was 127,690: that is to say, for every male adult Britisher in Hongkong there was 160 adult Chinese.

The male adult Britisher of this Colony (exclusive of Anglo-Chinese who are not a large class and who, as it is difficult to ascertain their numbers and as it is not possible as a rule to distinguish them from ordinary Chinese, whose views and sentiments they for the most part share, may be counted as Chinese) are composed of heads of and assistants in mercantile, banking, and shipping firms and stores.

The British population of Hongkong is by no means a permanent one as petitioners seem to suggest. The number of persons, to quote the words of the Petition, "who have passed large portions of their lives in the Colony," is very small.

Their object in coming to the Colony is to acquire wealth and to return to Great Britain as soon as they possibly can.

It is true that fortunes are not now made so rapidly as formerly, and enforced residence abroad is under the present condition of things of longer duration than it once used to be. But even under these altered circumstances the British population of Hongkong is always changing. Heads of houses often leave Hongkong to superintend their business in other parts of China or at home, and mercantile assistants are being continually moved from agency to agency.

During the last ten years the heads and staff of almost every firm in the Colony have been changed, in many instances, more than once. Undoubtedly there have been British residents who have devoted both time and labour to promoting the welfare of the Colony, but the instances of "self-sacrifice" of personal interests to the public good have been very rare. Indeed, merchants and others make no secret of the fact that the good of their firms is the first object of their consideration, and that everything, public or private, must yield to it: and that they have little or no time to devote to outside matters not intimately connected with their own business relations. There is no leisure class in this Colony, which has the time, even if it had the will, to devote to matters of public interest.

It must also be borne in mind that the mass of the population of this Colony consists of Chinese. Between the Chinese and the British merchants there is absolutely no intercourse except that of a commercial nature. Between the two populations, there is a gulf almost as wide as there was a quarter of a century or even fifty years ago.

It is true that there are more Chinese who can speak English than formerly, but the proportion they bear to the whole is infinitesimal. The large majority of the Chinese being as ignorant of our language as the British resident is of Chinese. Under such conditions as these it is not surprising that knowledge of Chinese, their customs and their peculiar requirements should be a sealed book to the British resident, whose intercourse with the Chinese is of the most limited nature, being almost exclusively confined to a discussion of markets, goods and prices carried on in a jargon called "Pidgin" English. With such a medium of expression an interchange

of ideas is practically impossible and is, indeed, rarely attempted. Where therefore the petitioners in paragraph 5 of their petition describe the Unofficial Members as the "natural possessors of 'knowledge and experience,'" it is impossible that they can mean "knowledge and experience" of the Chinese and Chinese requirements for of them, it is notorious that they are very ignorant.

It is not possible that under such circumstances they can in any way represent them. It perhaps may be this inability which leads the petitioners so seriously to recommend that the Chinese should have no representatives, representation being monopolised by persons of British nationality, who are to "have complete control over local expenditure" to the payment of which they contribute but a very small share.

In considering the question of representation it is important to remember that, as petitioners state, the traditional and family interests and racial sympathies of the Chinese who come to Hongkong largely remain in China, which is simply another mode of saying that the Chinese in Hongkong remain Chinese, a truism which is well-known even to the casual visitor to the Colony. But petitioners seem to forget that in calling attention to this undoubted fact they at the same time unfortunately remind us that representative institutions are not only unsuitable but quite alien to the mind of the Chinese.

In China the patriarchal system still exists, the unit of society there is the family and not the individual. The modern idea of "one man one vote" is one which a Chinaman can hardly comprehend, and if he does succeed in grasping its meaning, it is an idea which does not appeal to him as it is opposed to the constitution of society and the theory of government in China. In China taxes are levied and expended by the government, the people having no voice in or control over expenditure, and the Chinese population of this Colony would be quite content to live under the same system so long as the taxes were fairly levied and expended for the purpose for which they were collected, without any of that participation which is so rare in their own country. Indeed, they would prefer this system, one which, if the prayer of the Petition is granted, would practically place the levying and expending of their taxes in the hands of a small body of British merchants who may be here to-day and gone to-morrow, and whom the Chinese would be most unwilling to recognise as their lords and masters. It would also weaken the Government in the eyes of the Chinese, if its views could be overriden by a handful of British merchants.

Among the Chinese there are some residents whose residence abroad or connection with foreigners have imbued with notions differing from those held by the rest of their countrymen, but they are a small minority and are not representative of the Chinese view. The Chinese have lived in peace under the British flag in Hongkong for more than half a century—they are quite satisfied with the present form of Government under which the laws are fairly administered without distinction of race; under which their peculiar customs and requirements receive every consideration; and under which taxes are justly levied and honestly expended.

Petitioners estimated the trade of this Colony at \$40,000,000 a year, and among other reasons attribute the almost unequalled commercial position to which the Colony has attained "to the enterprise, skill and energy of British merchants," and stated that "the prosperity of the Colony can best be maintained by the unremitting exertions and self-sacrifice of Petitioners and the valuable co-operation and support of the Chinese."

Whatever may have been the conditions of trade in this Colony years gone by it is a fact I believe, acknowledged by British merchants themselves, that the modern tendency is for the trade to fall more and more into the hands of the Chinese, though this could hardly be attributed to "self-sacrifice" on the part of this petitioners. The large British mercantile houses of former days are now either extinct or have considerably modified their former methods of conducting business. Instead of merchants now dealing in merchandise on their own account, their transactions are becoming more and more confined to buying or selling on commission, for or to Chinese, and this, no doubt, is the reason why large mercantile houses do not increase, while smaller mercantile firms, working on a small capital, doing business as commission agents, are increasing. Without

the Chinese traders of this Colony, its prosperity would soon wane, and it is in no small degree due to them that Hongkong has reached its present commercial position.

With the increase in the population there has been a corresponding increase in the volume of trade carried on by Chinese not only with Europeans but also among themselves quite independently of Europeans, British or otherwise.

A regards the revenue of Hongkong, it is derived entirely from internal taxation, and amounted in 1893 to \$2,078,133.

Most of the taxes fall almost entirely on Chinese. The only tax to which the British and other residents as a whole are subject in the same manner as the Chinese is the tax 13 per cent levied on the rateable value of house property in Victoria, a smaller rate being levied in outstations.

This tax yields annually about \$470,000, of which over \$305,500 is contributed by the Chinese and the balance by all the other nationalities combined.

The petitioners, who are not in some instances British and who do not in many cases contribute directly to the tax claim "the common right of Englishmen to manage the local affairs and control the expenditure of the Colony." They have, however, carefully omitted to point out that the local affairs include Chinese affairs of which, as has been stated, they are generally ignorant and which the Chinese have shown no desire that the British merchants and other residents should manage, and to indicate that to the expenditure of the Colony of which they desire the control, they contribute a very small portion.

Petitioners do not surely wish to maintain that Britishers have an inherent right to control all expenditure be their contributions to the revenue however small; It would be interesting to know in what period of our constitutional history such a right has been asserted or allowed.

As a matter of fact, if taxation is to be taken as the basis of representation, and, seeing that it is as ratepayers petitioners present the petition, it may be inferred that such is the basis they desire. Residents of British nationality are at present over-represented in the Legislative Council. That Council now consists of six Official Members (all of whom, by the way, are ratepayers), exclusive of the Governor and five Unofficial Members. Every one of these Unofficial Members, including the Honourable Ho Kai, is of British nationality. Of the five Unofficial Members two are natives of Great Britain, two are natives of India, and one is a native of Hongkong. The Chinese properly so called are not represented at all, for, though the Honourable Ho Kai is of Chinese descent he is a native of Hongkong and therefore of British nationality. But petitioners are not satisfied with the "excessive representation they already possess; they now desire a majority of members of British nationality in the Legislative Council, which would mean at least an increase of three members. They say they ought to be allowed "the free election of representatives of British nationality" but they do not suggest how this free election is to be conducted, nor do they state whether the right of election is not to be restricted as to nationality. Seeing that the petition is signed by British, American, Portuguese and Chinese it might be inferred that the right of election is not to be in any way restricted, but is to be exercised by all ratepayers alike regardless of nationality. Were the franchise limited to persons of British nationality this would practically restrict the right of voting to the 800 adult British residents and to Anglo-Chinese subjects who are a very definite and by no means numerous class. Of these 800 adult Britishers not many have any interest or stake in the Colony beyond their own employment, and the Anglo-Chinese community, being as a class imbued with Chinese views and sentiments, it seems unreasonable to grant them a privilege which is withheld from the other Chinese, who form almost the whole of the population, who contribute by far the largest proportion of the taxation, and who have by far the largest interest of any nationality in the Colony. On the other hand if the right of election is to include aliens, Chinese numbers would swamp those of any other nationality; the Council would be constituted entirely as the "Chinese might desire, and it would be quite

possible for them to elect none but Anglo-Chinese Members. At present three of the Members of the Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor, one is elected by the Justices of Peace, who are British subjects, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The latter institution is composed of persons of all nationalities, so that aliens now have a vote of which they will be deprived if the election of members of Council is to be confined to persons of British nationality.

Petitioners state that there is "no true freedom of debate in the Legislative Council" and seem to imply that the views of the Unofficial Members are invariably disregarded. Every one who is acquainted with the history of Hongkong knows that the utmost freedom of debate is allowed on all matters brought before Council. A reference to the pages of the local Hansard will show how every measure is thoroughly debated before being adopted and what regard is paid to the views of the Unofficial Members. The same work bears witness to the ignorance of Chinese matters displayed by some Unofficial Members.

Petitioners seem to regard it as a grievance that Legislative enactments are drafted by the Attorney General. The Attorney General would. It is almost certain, be only too ready to allow members of Council or others ambitious of figure as legal draftsmen and who are able to fulfil the object of their ambition to share with him his labours in this respect. But it is part of his duties, for which he is paid, to draft Ordinances. It is only natural that he should do this work especially as volunteer draftsmen have still to be found. Unofficial Members of Council have never yet suggested a Legislative measure which has not received the consideration of the Council and within the last few years more than one measure has been brought forward by an Unofficial Member and passed into law. As an example it is sufficient to mention the Share Bill introduced by the Honourable J. J. Keswick and passed into law by the Legislative Council. On the other hand the Unofficial Members have not infrequently strongly opposed and striven to prevent passing into law measures which they have been afterwards compelled to acknowledge by incontrovertible facts as of great benefit to the Colony. When the Stamp Ordinance, which still exists, was introduced by Sir Richard MacDonnell the Unofficial Members raised a hue and cry declaring that the Governor would ruin the Colony if the law were carried. The law was carried; the Colony prospers; and the revenue receives a valuable addition from its stamp duties. This simply illustrates that to err is as human on the part of Unofficial Members as of others.

The statement in the Petition that Legislative enactments are frequently forwarded before publication in the Colony or to the Council for the approval of the Secretary of State and then rushed through the Council without consideration is not in accordance with facts. No reason exists for such action seeing that to every Ordinance which has passed the Council a suspension clause can be added, suspending the carrying into force of an Ordinance until Her Majesty's confirmation or disallowance has been received. Unofficial Members themselves have frequently requested the addition of such suspension clauses to Ordinances.

Reference has already been made to the knowledge and experience of Unofficial Members which petitioners regard as theirs by nature; the length and object of their residence in the Far East have been touched upon; and allusion has also been made to their want of leisure to study any problems outside their own business sphere.

Petitioners' reference to the Official Members "whose officers are only stepping stones in an official career" and who may be resident in the Colony for a longer or shorter period is misleading.

There are present in the Legislative Council six Official Members exclusive of the Governor.

- (1) The Colonial Secretary whom even the Unofficial Members regard as one of the best officers this Colony has ever possessed.
- (2) The Attorney General whose work is of a technical nature and confined entirely to legal matters, which as a rule do not require local knowledge.
- (3) The Registrar General who is

the officer entrusted with the administration of Chinese Affairs and who requires a special knowledge of local affairs and requirements. The present holder of the post has been in the Colony fifteen years, and has held his present post for seven years.

- (4) The Colonial Treasurer who is entrusted with the collection of revenue, etc. and who has been in the Colony 13 years.
- (5) The Director of Public Works who has been in the Colony seven years.
- (6) The Harbour Master who has been in the Colony ten years.

As a matter of fact the Official Members of the Legislative Council not only now are, but during the last twenty years have as a rule been long resident in the Colony, their residence being as a rule of as long duration as that of the Unofficial Members, who, as has already been pointed out, do not generally remain permanently in Hongkong.

Petitioners quote Malta, Cyprus, Mauritius and British Honduras as examples of Crown Colonies enjoying more liberal forms of Government than those enjoyed in Hongkong and add that "in none of these Colonies are the commercial and industrial interests of the same magnitude and importance as those of Hongkong." But Petitioners might at the same time have pointed out, as the late senior Unofficial Member Mr. Ryrie used to say: "Hongkong is a place sui generis." In none of the Colonies mentioned are the conditions either of population or situation the same as those of this Colony nor is the Imperial position of them like Hongkong "which" to quote the words of the petitioners, "is at once a frontier fortress and a naval depot, the headquarters of Her Majesty's Fleet, and the base for naval and military operations in these Far Eastern waters and of which Petitioners are not so impractical as to expect that the Queen's Government could never give up the paramount control." But not withstanding this disclaimer, petitioners who include not only British subjects but also Americans, Portuguese and Chinese pray for a consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character; and claim the common right of Englishmen.

The Petitioners also pray for unofficial seats on the Executive Council. There are obvious objections to giving a seat on the Executive Council to private individuals with personal interests in the Colony. At the same time such a departure from the usual constitution of Crown Colonies would have its advantages. An Unofficial Member of Executive Council would form a link between the Executive Council and the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, which might lead to beneficial results in the administration of affairs, but such a member would have to be a resident of experience, well-known for his public spirit, and ready to subordinate his own interests and personal considerations to the general welfare of the Colony. Such residents, no doubt, there are in Hongkong, but it will not be easy to induce them to come forward, for, as has already been stated, British residents in this Colony are engrossed in their own occupations, which so monopolize their attention that they are not often able, even if they are willing, to give up much time to the discussion or consideration of matters of public importance, which do not immediately concern themselves or their business.

To sum up, the petition is signed by certain residents in Hongkong, including British subjects and aliens, who desire the free election of a majority of Unofficial Members, who are to be British subjects. Petitioners do not state clearly in whom the free election of such a majority of members is to rest, or what is to be the basis of representation. If representation is to be based on taxation and the right of election is to extend to all nationalities alike, the Chinese, who so largely outnumber all other nationalities, will be able to carry the election of any number for whom they may vote. If the so-called free election of members be restricted to British subjects, which is believed to be the real object of the Petitioners, the electorate will be confined to a handful of Britishers, numbering about 800 male adults, exclusive of Anglo-Chinese, who are not a numerous class, whose sympathies are almost invariably Chinese, and who have at the present time a representative in the

Legislative Council, the Honourable Ho Kai. These 800 Britishers are already represented in the Legislative Council by four Members, though the amount of the taxation contributed by them is very small when compared with that contributed by the Chinese, whose adult male population amounts to 137,680, but who are at present unrepresented and who, not being Britishers, under the new arrangements proposed by the Petitioners, will not be qualified for seats on the Legislative Council, which are to be reserved exclusively for persons of British nationality. If the Unofficial Members are to be in a majority, as Petitioners pray, the Chinese, who are unaccustomed to the principles of representation, and who have evinced no desire for its extended application in Hongkong, will have to witness the spectacle of the representatives of the Imperial Government being overriden and defeated by a majority elected from a small number of British residents—an object lesson which would certainly not tend to raise the prestige or strengthen the authority of British rule in the eyes of the Chinese.

The Petitioners desire to have complete control over local expenditure, to which they contribute but a small portion, and at the same time to exclude from having any voice in such control the Chinese, from whom most of the revenue of the Colony is derived.

They wish to have the management of local affairs, which must necessarily include Chinese affairs, of which most of the Petitioners are notoriously ignorant and which the Chinese have shown no desire to entrust to the management of an elected majority of representatives of British nationality.

The Petitioners, British and alien, ask for a consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character. What these may be it is somewhat hard to divine, but it is obvious that no alien should have any voice in such matters. Whether British subjects in Hongkong, including Anglo-Chinese, whose sympathies, as already pointed out, are as a rule Chinese, should be consulted on Imperial matters is a question which appertains to the Imperial Government, and may be safely left to it for an answer.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHEART
Acting Colonial Secretary.
28th May, 1894.

ENCLOSURE 3.
(Honourable J. J. Keswick to the Governor.)

Hongkong, 5th June, 1894.
Sir,—In compliance with your Excellency's request, I have now the honour to state my views on the subject of the Petition to the House of Commons recently signed by a large number of persons in this community.

I now proceed to speak in regard to the substance of the Petition, but I will refrain from criticizing its clause by clause as it seems unnecessary. I challenge, however, its general statements which have been marshalled in such form as to convey the idea that the petitioners and the Chinese community by a long period of self-sacrifice have made this Colony what it is, and that its prosperity can best be maintained by "their unremitting exertions, by the self-sacrifice of themselves, and by the co-operation and support of the Chinese."

While admitting the unquestioned importance to the Colony of its present citizens, Hongkong does not, as a matter of fact, owe its importance to the petitioners in any such exclusive manner, but to fifty-three years of enlightened and prudent government, to a long line of able and esteemed men and firms of all nationalities, to local industries, to Banks and Steamboat Companies—most of them with British capital—and to Chinese, all of whom moved by no sentiment but that of gain live here for the purposes of business exclusively. Europeans and Americans do not come here to sacrifice themselves for the Colony, but to make money, and as soon as they have enough they retire to their own countries.

The Chinese are essentially a changing element in the community, most of them being domiciled both in Hongkong and on the adjoining mainland. There could be nothing further from the fact than a contention that the Chinese resident in Hongkong are here as colonists interested in the place, its prosperity, and with its future, for they have no sympathy with its Government, its laws or its progress, apart from their individual interests.

A careful study of the Memorial will reveal that the framer of it had

some difficulty in stating precisely what the grievances of the petitioners are, and he has failed to make any suggestion how the remedies prayed for are to be applied. I think I may sum up the prayer of the petition in the following requests:—

1. The free election of Unofficial Members of Council.
2. A working majority of Unofficial Members of Council.
3. Complete control by the unofficial majority over the expenditure of the Colony.
4. Management of Local Affairs.
5. A consultative voice in matters of an Imperial character.

I will take each of these requests in turn.

A.—The free election of Unofficial Members of Council.
There is nothing that I can conceive of that might lead to more serious consequences to the good repute and usefulness of the Legislative Council than this proposal. Should this request be granted the Legislative Council would certainly have from time to time a most undesirable unofficial element who would not command public confidence, and the most important interests in the Colony would not be represented, but on the contrary, possibly be signalled out for discriminatory treatment.

B.—A working majority of Unofficial Members of Council.

I do not contemplate for a moment the possibility of such a request being granted, and I base my opinion on the following considerations. Looking to the importance of Hongkong not only from a commercial point of view but also as a naval and military station, and to its proximity to China, to its Chinese inhabitants who look upon it as China, and to the desire of China to resume it if opportunity afforded, I cannot imagine any Ministry (or House of Commons) parting with the absolute and certain control over it, always and readily exercisable by the Imperial Government. Such control can only be effectively maintained by retaining the existing form of local Government in the Colony, i.e., Government through a Governor or with the command of an official majority in the Legislative Council.

C.—Complete control by the unofficial majority over the expenditure of the Colony.

This is a proposal that some half dozen men representing, say, eight hundred ratepayers, should dispose of the revenues derived from over 900,000 Chinese ratepayers and derived also from local industries and British capital. Assuming that the Unofficial Members were all "elected" and that they had a working majority, it may be conceived what evils would arise in the local Legislature if they could dispose of its revenue as they might elect.

If this prayer were granted it would be necessary in common justice to give the Chinese adequate representation based either (a) on numbers, or (b) on taxation. In either case the Chinese must indisputably be given their full weight, in the case of (a) in respect of their numbers, or in the case of (b) in respect of the taxes paid by them. In either case where would British interests in Hongkong be?

D.—Management of Local Affairs.
What are local affairs?

The drainage, road, wharves, harbour, police, Treasury, Post Office, Education, in fact all departments of Government which it is proposed to hand over to an unofficial majority of persons. The evils that would spring from such a concession would destroy all confidence in the administration of affairs, and introduce the Colony to the municipal experiences of New York and San Francisco.

E.—A consultative voice in matters of an Imperial character.

I do not understand what Hongkong has to do with matters of an Imperial character beyond her responsibilities as a Crown Colony of Great Britain, and it is not apparent to me in what way the Unofficial Members could exercise the privilege prayed for if granted.

A distinction is made in words between local affairs and Imperial affairs, but in all cases where the discussion sets out with general phrases the difficulties are found when they come to be practically defined. In this case the petitioners are agitating for power to manage a certain class of affairs ought to have specified with the greatest precision what those affairs are, otherwise how can any effect be given to their demand?

There is not much more that I can usefully add in the way of criticism of this very short-sighted, and, as I view it, mischievous Petition, which I have endeavoured to consider with an open, unprejudiced mind as to the motives which underlie it, and its substance, but I would perhaps do well to make a few general remarks on the whole subject.

A revolutionary change in the Government, even of a small Colony, requires the most cogent reasons to justify it, and the demand for popular Government ought at least to come spontaneously from the people who are aggrieved by the existing regime. In this case both these conditions are wanting. The grievance is not defined but is hidden away in hypothetical generalities, and there is nothing about the "movement" to show that it is the outcome of any genuine public feeling.

The proposal is crude and shapeless and has not been thought out by the authors. They ask for representative Government, while carefully avoiding any specification of the electoral body or the mode of election, or the qualifications of the representatives. They wish to introduce an entirely new thing, but cannot get beyond the terminology appropriate to the existing regime.

The petitioners propose that the Unofficial Members of Council should be chosen by the people, but they fail to say by whom, or by what section, or by what process. These are matters of detail, but the petitioners have not straped them, and in a proposed reconstruction of the Government to remedy alleged evils they were bound to state in what manner the end was to be accomplished, and to show that they would not open the door to greater evils than those they sought to remove.

Under a nominally popular Government as in that of New York, for example, (to which I have already referred), the greatest abuses may be perpetrated, and it is almost impossible to conceive a representative Government properly so-called put into operation in a peculiar place like Hongkong without the worst abuses creeping in. I can see room for and danger of the worst abuses! It is incumbent on those who agitate for a change to show how they mean to prevent such abuses, and to do this the petitioners ought to have laid bare their scheme in full detail.

I have an impression that if the promoter or promoters of this Petition had called the community together publicly and explained distinctly what they really wanted, the good sense of the persons who hurriedly signed the Memorial would have prevailed and the petition would not have gone further, nor the community have been thrown into gratuitous antagonism to the Government.

It may not be out of place if I now venture to express my personal opinion with regard to the number of Unofficial Members of Council. I consider that for all practical purposes the present number of five is sufficient, but as there is a good deal of feeling expressed from time to time that those persons of European and American nationalities who are neither members of the Chamber of Commerce nor Justices of the Peace have no representative in Council, I would recommend that they should have one, and that their voting privileges should be based on the rents they pay.

I think that it would be of considerable assistance to the Government to have one Unofficial Member of Council of English birth in the Executive Council. Many questions continually arise in which knowledge and experience outside the circle of Government might be of considerable value, and add to the Executive strength.

In conclusion, I would strongly deprecate the addition to the Legislative Council of a second representative of the Chinese—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. J. KESWICK,
To His Excellency
Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.

ENCLOSURE 4.
(Honourable E. R. Bellios to the Governor.)
Hongkong, 28th May, 1894.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st instant informing me that a petition to the House of Commons has been forwarded to you by Mr. Whitehead with the request that you will send it to the Secretary of State, and asking me, as an old resident and a member of the Legislative Council, to give my opinion in regard to that petition. As you opine, I am fully aware of the prayer of that petition, and it is no doubt within your knowledge that I declined to append my signature to it.

I avail myself with much pleasure of the opportunity now afforded me to set forth the reasons that prompt me to adopt a course in opposition to that taken by the majority

of my unofficial colleagues in the Legislative Council.

I am of opinion that a somewhat larger share in, and control over, the administration of purely local affairs should be conceded to the British taxpayers of this Colony; but I think the petition goes too far. It contemplates the utter swamping of the official element in the Legislative Council and the introduction of Unofficial Members into the Executive Council. I am not prepared to advocate such a sweeping change. I consider that British Imperial interests must always be paramount here because this island is only a commercial depot and coaling station—a mere fortified rock—on which there can be no permanent local interests of any magnitude. I am not aware of a single British subject who regards this island as his home, where all kinds of passage, giving place, every few years, to another set of, shall I say, commercial swallows. There is no planting interest; no estates handed down from father to son, as is the case in Mauritius, Cyprus, Malta, etc., where the settlement of the soil preceded the British Government, not as happened in this Colony, where the settlers followed the establishment of the administration and then consisted of trading houses. It may be objected that the Officials are also only temporary residents, but they at any rate carry on a settled policy and are responsible to a higher authority, while the successors to the Unofficial Members many hold widely different views to those animating my colleagues and may represent a divided British interest.

In the event of a large increase in the number of Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council being conceded, I am very doubtful whether, even now, suitable men with the needed leisure could be found whose position would admit of their acceptance of the duties and responsibilities involved. Most of the remaining representative residents have their time so fully occupied that they would be compelled to decline the honour. But supposing that good legislators could now be found, I am by no means satisfied that there would always be fitting successors to them or that the interests we leave behind us here would be safe in their hands, that is, of course, supposing the unofficial element to be in the majority. Personally I confess I would prefer to trust in the future to officials of whose probity I need feel no doubt and of whose policy no speculation need be entertained, to a body of elected representatives who might in years to come be returned to office largely by Chinese or mixed votes pledged to a policy I could not approve and which might have disastrous effects for the Colony. There might come a time even when schemers would find it to their advantage to enter the Council, in order to promote projects for their own personal enrichment or aggrandisement.

This has happened in some countries and if the power became vested in the elected members of Council it might some day happen here. We cannot claim any monopoly of civic virtue. It is opportunity that often creates the boodler and the rogue. What better illustration of this can be given than the case of Jabez Balfour—the company promoter and absconder, whose extradition is now being sought from the Argentine? I am not therefore inclined to vote for the provision of the opportunity, the petition have not looked quite so far ahead as I have. I have lived in this Colony for many years—the best part of a lifetime—I have seen repeated changes in the personnel of the community, and I have witnessed several important changes in the local conditions. There will be further changes, and they may not always make for the better.

Paragraph 2 of the Petition ascribes the prosperity and progress of the Colony to the enterprise, energy, and commercial acumen of the commercial community, and undoubtedly much will, I trust, be credited to them by the Imperial Government and the House of Commons. At the same time I think no small share in the growth of Hongkong trade and importance is due to its stable government during the half century of its existence as a British Crown Colony.

As I intimated at the outset, I think that the unofficial element in the Legislative Council might be increased, but I do not consider that it would be well for the Colony to allow it to attain a position where it would over-ride the Government. I at least do not forget that in the event of the Governor of the day proving arbitrary or unreasonable the Colonists have always the

recourse of an appeal to the Secretary of State. This has rarely failed them in the past, and is not likely to prove less efficacious in the future. Moreover, and this is a consideration to which I think my fellow-colonists should attach some weight, the Officials in the Colonial Office have had a vast and varied experience of legislation in scores of colonies, where all kinds of conditions prevail, and they can and do afford the Colony great assistance in legislation, sending out drafts of Bills that have worked smoothly elsewhere to be adapted to local circumstances. The Colonial Office is also in some cases a useful restraint on local extravagance, and when it occasionally, from want of appreciation of local conditions, urges a needless outlay like that for the proposed New Gaol, it has been found possible by prudent Governors to postpone and ultimately avoid it.

I have no mind to try an experiment which might, in homely language, prove a leap from the frying pan into the fire. In England the majority of the people are now thanking God that they possess, in the House of Lords, a check upon rash and excited legislation, and I think that in this Colony we should not be impatient of what are not so much leading strings as safeguards for sound administration in a place where the vast bulk of the population consists of natives of the adjoining great semi-civilized and not too friendly Empire.—Believe me, Dear Sir, Yours very faithfully,

E. R. BELLIOS.

To His Excellency,
Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.,
Adm. Sec. Sec.

ENCLOSURE 5.
(Extract from the "North China Herald" of the 25th May, 1894.)

The ratepayers of Hongkong, or such of them as have signed the petition to the House of Commons, which was printed in the N. C. Daily News of the 10th instant, have resorted to a strong measure for the redress of their constitutional grievances. In passing over all intermediary agencies, the Governor of the Colony, the Colonial Office, and even Her Majesty's Government, the petitioners have emphatically expressed their distrust of the powers that be, and have intimated that a case of such paramount importance can only be worthily dealt with by the ultimate depository of authority in the empire—the British people. It is undoubtedly a bold move, inasmuch as the slight passed on the local Officials will naturally arouse their opposition to the scheme, and if the petitioners fail to enlist the House of Commons in their cause they fall altogether, as the faculty of appeal has been deliberately dispensed with.

Of the severity of the grievances which it is sought by this exceptional effort to redress it would be impertinent for any but an experienced colonist to express an opinion. The petition itself gives no clue to it, for it confines itself to a priori inferences, showing by argument the evils which might be expected to arise from the anomalous partiality in the distribution of power which the actual constitution of the Colonial Government perpetrates.

But the anomalies of the British Constitution extend to all its offshoots. Being the product of expediency and experience, alone there is scarcely any feature in it which can be correctly dignified with the name of a principle. It possesses the flexibility of an organic thing, and not the rigidity of an iron casting. It is never therefore successfully attacked on abstract grounds. Even hereditary legislators are safe until some specific wrong-doing is brought home to them, or, at the very least, formally alleged. So far, however, as can be gathered from the text of the Hongkong petition the wrongs of the petitioners are hypothetical; consequently the necessity of reform may easily lose itself in a haze of theoretical discussion.

Another weak point in the movement appears to us to be the somewhat, perhaps unavoidably, pointless conclusion of the petition. In the twelfth and last paragraph, whereby the laws of construction of documents of that kind one would expect to find the force of the whole concentrated like the point of a steel shell, we find the wants of the petitioners somewhat spread out.

"They ought to be allowed the free election of representatives of British nationality in the Legislative Council of the Colony; a majority in the Council of such representatives; perfect freedom of debate for the Official Members, with power to vote according to their conscientious convictions without being called to account or endangered in their positions by their votes; complete con-

stitution of the Legislative Council by British subjects; the abolition of the Governor's power to nominate and dismiss members of the Council; the abolition of the Governor's power to appoint and dismiss members of the Executive Council; the abolition of the Governor's power to appoint and dismiss members of the Justices of the Peace; the abolition of the Governor's power to appoint and dismiss members of the Chamber of Commerce; the abolition of the Governor's power to appoint and dismiss members of the Legislative Council; the abolition of the Governor's power to appoint and dismiss members of the Executive Council; the abolition of the Governor's power to appoint and dismiss members of the Justices of the Peace; the abolition of the Governor's power to appoint and dismiss members of the Chamber of Commerce; the abolition of the Governor's power to appoint and dismiss members of the Legislative Council; the abolition of the Governor's power to appoint and dismiss members of the Executive Council; 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and in the Council over local expenditure; the management of local affairs; and a consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character."

This somewhat extensive order will be apt to appeal the House of Commons, to which these innocent looking propositions may open out the vista of another Home Rule Bill. Taken in detail everyone of them bristles with difficulties which the House of Commons can solve, and which must eventually be referred back for local solution. For instance the first, "the free election of representatives of British nationality." What, it will naturally be asked, is "free election" and by whom? and what exactly is British nationality? Is it synonymous with the British race? The only allusion to any electoral constituency is in the caption of the petition itself, where the petitioners describe themselves generally as "ratepayers." The ratepayers, however, in Hongkong, as in Shanghai, are of all nationalities and races. And if they are all to unite in electing representatives who must be of British nationality, a new anomaly may be introduced as little conducive to the welfare of the Colony as any that are to be met with.

Obviously there is a difficulty here which the House of Commons is to be left to find out for itself, and then to overcome in the best way it can.

As to the freedom of conscience on the part of the Official Members of Council, by what power or machinery is the House of Commons to secure this? An Official Member against the Governor would probably not consider himself any more secure for a governmental declaration that he was allowed freedom of speech. His promotion or his leave might be stopped, or his social relations might be interfered with without any being required to give the reason. "The management of local affairs" would necessitate a definition of local affairs; which also would be required in order to distinguish the local from Imperial expenditure.

No doubt these difficulties are fully recognised by the petitioners, who may have purposely avoided details in order to gain a first hearing for their case in the abstract. And this may be good tactics. All depends on the agency by which the House of Commons is intended to be worked upon.

We have said that out of the British Constitution and its colonial offspring it is hard to deduce any fixed principles which may be safely applied universally; what are called principles being mostly word fetishes. If an exception may be made it would be in favour of the eternal principle of right that "Taxation implies representation."

To this principle the Hongkong ratepayers refer in a delicate and indirect manner, though some of their advocates in the Press take stronger ground. The difficulty of applying the principle in the circumstances was no doubt the reason why the petitioners laid such slight stress on it. They want British representatives, exclusively but as the ratepayers are British only to the extent of 7 per thousand of the population of the Colony, where would the representative government come in?

These and other difficulties, of theory and practice, will no doubt crumble away before the tritulating force of free discussion. As to the broad question whether democratic government is suitable, desirable, or practicable for so unique a community as that of Hongkong, it would probably depend less on general considerations than on the personal. "That which is best administered is best" and the practical effect of any kind of government is very much a question of who administers it.

The outside view of Hongkong, view of visitors and short time residents appears to be that it has on the whole been very well governed. The Colony compels the admiration of friend and foe alike. Undoubtedly there are and must be flaws, we hope never to live in a place which is free from them. But it is sometimes easier to perceive the slight evils we are actually suffering from than to realise the greater evils which may follow. If Hongkong had a homogeneous population of 250,000 Englishmen, or even of any kind of Europeans there would no doubt be a sufficient of them eligible for public functions and competent to fairly "represent" the people. But out of seven hundred busy men the chances of getting the requisite number who will honestly devote the necessary time to unpaid public business must always be small. True, in every Council for the last fifteen years there has been one—rarely two—Unofficial Members who have not given their time, but have entered heart and soul into the affairs of the Colony. But a continuous succession of such men can scarcely

be reckoned on. The fascinating vigour of the Chambers of Commerce, which usually depend on the personality of one man, is not of good augury for an honorary and yet efficient public representation. Even the example of directorates of local companies, which do pay, scarcely affords a certain guarantee of a perfectly effective representation.

There is one principle of more universal application than that of taxation and representation: it is self-interest. The one active man chosen out of a small constituency may be found in the long run to represent himself, his family, his firm, or his clique rather than the general public; and that is a danger to which small democracies are peculiarly liable. Even as regards Hongkong itself it has been said that the only thorns in the job line ever perpetrated have been done, not by the Official but by the Unofficial members of Council, whom it is desired to place in a permanent majority.

(Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor.)

Downing Street, 29th Aug., 1894.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 113 of the 5th June last enclosing a petition addressed to the House of Commons by various residents at Hongkong praying for an amendment of the constitution of the Colony.

2. This petition was forwarded to you by Mr. Whitehead, Member of the Legislative Council, and though, among his colleagues in the Council, Mr. Keswick and Mr. Bellios have refused to sign it, it bears the signatures of Mr. Chater and Dr. Ho Kai, both Members of the Council of Mr. Jackson, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and of other leading residents. I am therefore bound to assume that it is the matured conviction of at least a considerable proportion of the most influential members of the community that constitutional changes are desirable at Hongkong and that, for the present Crown Colony System should be substituted some measure of self-government. It is my duty to examine the arguments which have been brought forward with care and attention; and I should be wanting in courtesy if I did not give a full answer to a petition, which is far reaching in its scope, and which has been strongly supported.

3. The petitioners have addressed themselves to the House of Commons, as they have of course every right to do. From this it is natural to infer that they consider that they have grounds for discontent, which the Secretary of State is unwilling or unable to remove, and that they wish to emphasise in a suitable and reasonable manner the objections which they feel to the existing system.

4. They ask that, subject to Imperial checks and safeguards, they may be granted—

- "The free election of representatives of British nationality in the Legislative Council of the Colony."
- "A majority in the Council of such elected representatives."
- "Perfect freedom of debate for the Official Members with power to vote according to their conscientious convictions."
- "Complete control in the Council over local expenditure."
- "The management of local affairs."
- "A consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character."

They quote the Colonies of Malta, Cyprus, Mauritius and British Honduras enjoying more liberal forms of government than that under which they are themselves living at Hongkong. They lay stress upon the commercial energy which has raised the Colony to its present position of importance. They claim "the common right of Englishmen to manage their local affairs and control the expenditure of the Colony where Imperial considerations are not involved."

5. Hongkong, when 53 years ago it became a British possession, was inhabited, I understand, by some 7,000 to 12,000 Chinese squatters and fishermen. According to the census of 1891 the population, in round numbers, amounted to 221,400, of whom 211,000, or more than nine-tenths, were Chinese. The Europeans and Americans numbered 8,500, and nationalities other than Europeans, Americans, and Chinese, 1,900. The census further analyses, as follows, the European and American population.

Out of the total of 8,500, the resident civil population amounted only to 4,900, the British military and naval forces numbered 2,900, and the remaining 1,400 represented merchant seamen, police, and others.

Of the 4,900 individuals, who constituted the European and American civil population, 1,450 only were returned as British. Of this number not more than 800 were adult males, and therefore presumably not more than 800 of them would be entitled to vote.

6. I shall revert to these figures shortly in connection with the question of popular representation. Meanwhile it may be deduced from them that under the existing form of government the population of Hongkong has in half a century increased (say) twenty fold which is "prima facie" evidence, as you suggest in your despatch, that the Colony has been well governed. But a further deduction has also to be made, and that is that under the protection of the British Government Hongkong has become rather a Chinese than an European community; and the fact that the Chinese have settled in the island in such large numbers has not only been one main element in its prosperity, but also the most practical and irrefutable evidence that the government under which a politically timid race such as the Chinese have shown every desire to live, must have at least possessed some measure of strength and of justice. How far Hongkong is a Chinese settlement, how far the Chinese have paid the taxes and contributed to the trade, is touched upon in Mr. Lockhart's excellent memorandum which accompanies your despatch. He is clearly of opinion also that the tendency is for the trade of the Colony to pass more and more into Chinese hands.

I cordially welcome what is said in the petition as to the skill and energy of the British merchants who have been or still are residents in Hongkong, and I can testify with pleasure to their public spirit. But the fact remains that the overwhelming mass of the community are Chinese, that they have thriven under a certain form of government and that in any scheme involving a change of administration their wishes should be consulted and their interests carefully watched and guarded.

7. The communities with which Hongkong is in the petition unfavourably contrasted, as regards its mode of government, are Malta, Cyprus, Mauritius, and British Honduras. Hongkong, it seems to me, differs from all of these four dependencies of the British Crown alike in degree and in kind. It is smaller than any of them, it has no history or traditions, no record of old settlement or of political usages and constitutional rights. It has practically no indigenous population; and, if I understand right, it has few life-long residents, whether European or Chinese.

8. It is perhaps a fair account of Hongkong and its fortunes as a British Colony, to say that 50 years ago it was taken by and for the British Crown to serve Imperial purposes, and to safeguard British trade in the Far East. Holding a commanding position at the mouth of the Canton river, endowed by nature with a fine harbour, which has been carefully kept as a free port, like the Sister Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements, strongly protected by an Imperial garrison and British ships of war, it has owed its prosperity to these advantages, as well as to the policy of the Imperial Government, and to the fact that, being strongly guarded, it has attracted a large Chinese population who have found that under British rule their lives and their property have been safe.

I should be inclined to judge not merely that it has prospered as a Crown Colony but that it has prospered in great measure because it has been a Crown Colony.

9. It may, however, be contended that while the Crown Colony system was suited to the infancy of the Colony, it is now time that a large measure of self-government should be conceded.

I therefore propose very shortly to examine the separate points as to which the petitioners suggest that some concession should be made.

10. They ask in the first place for "the free election of representatives of British nationality in the Legislative Council of the Colony."

The words are somewhat ambiguous. They may mean that the voters should be of any nationality—European, American, Asiatic or Chinese, provided that the representatives for whom they vote are of British nationality. The term British nationality again may be taken to mean either British subjects of all nationalities or simply persons who have been born or are the children of those who have been born in the United Kingdom. I assume, however, that what the words are intended to convey is that the English, Scotch and Irish in Hongkong should elect representatives of themselves to the Legislative Council. If this is the meaning then it is obvious from the figures which have been given above that considerably more than nine-tenths of the population will be entirely excluded from the franchise, that Europeans who are not of the category described, and Americans will be excluded as well as Chinese, and that among those British residents who alone will be, it is presumed, entitled to vote, the civil element, some proportion of which moreover, consists of Government officials, will be swamped by the military and naval element.

It may be said that the naval and military forces should be debarred from voting on the ground that they are not residents in the Colony, but the same objection would apply also, though possibly in a lesser degree, to the civil population. Indeed, over and above any other arguments which can be urged against representative government in Hongkong, it appears to me that the transient character of the population is by itself a serious obstacle.

11. The second claim is the complement or rather the extension of the first. The petitioners ask not only that there shall be elected representatives in the Council, but that there shall be a majority of such representatives in other words that, at any rate as regards legislation, the power shall be vested in a very small section of the population, and that more than nine-tenths of it shall be controlled by representatives of the small remainder.

12. The third demand is that the Official Members shall be allowed to speak and vote as they please. It is a demand which is familiar in the case of Crown colonies, but only one answer can be given to it, viz. that the paid servants of the Government cannot be left free to oppose the Government. I should be surprised to learn that the Officials themselves wished to be given this freedom.

It is in fact not peculiar to the Crown Colony system; it is of the essence of all administration that the paid supporters or components of a government should either vote for and when necessary speak for the settled policy of the government or else resign their places.

13. The fourth and fifth claims are to the effect that the Council, or rather the elected majority in the Council, should have complete control over local expenditure and the management of local affairs.

There is point no doubt in these contentions, in that the municipal institutions, which are to be found in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, do not exist in Hongkong, but the difficulty at Hongkong is and must be to draw a line between matters which might be entrusted to a municipal council and the business which must be reserved for the Colonial Government. In saying this I am aware that possibly or even probably a municipality would not meet the aspirations of the petitioners, and that they may place a wider construction upon the terms "local expenditure" and "local affairs" than I have placed upon them.

14. One of the difficulties with which I am met in dealing with this petition arises from the fact that the words employed require to be more accurately defined before their meaning and the intention with which they are used can be fully gauged. This criticism especially applies to the last in the list of the petitioners' claims, viz. that they should be given a consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character. This sentence seems to point to some kind of Imperial Federation, and it is possibly written with reference to the military contribution question which has not been without difficulty in various colonies including Hongkong. The subject raised is so wide and so vague that it would be useless to attempt to discuss it. The question of a general remodelling of the colonial system of Great Britain—for it would probably amount to no less—would necessarily become part of any scheme for a Federation of the Empire, is a most interesting question; but one of too wide and far reaching a scope to be dealt with in regard to a single case alone. But I may state simply that

under the existing system when questions arise which concern the various colonies, it has been the endeavour of my predecessors in office, and it is my own earnest endeavour, that the claims, the interests, and even the prejudices of each colony shall be adequately set forth, and fully and fairly considered.

15. To sum up, the petitioners ask nominally that Hongkong should be given self-government, and an elective system. In my opinion the place and its circumstances are wholly unsuited for what is proposed.

In Imperial Station with great Imperial interests, on the borders of a foreign land, the nucleus of wide reaching British interests in the Far East, must, it appears to me, be kept under Imperial protection and under Imperial control.

In saying this much I am assuming that the self-government would be given self-government, and that the elective system would include all ranks of the community, but this is not what the Petition demands. Those who framed it and signed it would, I gather, desire to place the power in the hands of a select few, and to constitute a small oligarchy, restricted by the lines of race. To any such change I am opposed. I consider that the well-being of the large majority of the inhabitants is more likely to be safeguarded by the Crown Colony system, under which, as far as possible no distinction is made of rank or race, than by representation which would leave the bulk of the population wholly unrepresented.

I can therefore hold out no hope that Hongkong will cease to be a Crown Colony.

16. It remains to consider whether any step can be taken which, while not interfering with the Crown Colony system, would slightly modify the existing constitution in the direction in which the petition points.

There appear to be three practical suggestions which are worthy of consideration—

- (a) Increasing the number of the unofficial Members in the Legislative Council.
- (b) Introducing an Unofficial element into the Executive Council.
- (c) Creating a Municipal Council.

17. As regards the first of these three points, I am not inclined to add to the number of the Unofficial Members without at the same time increasing also the number of Official Members, for in a Crown Colony there must be a very distinct preponderance on the Official side, and that the natural result of evenly balancing the numbers of Officials and Unofficials is friction and irritation.

With this proviso, there is, as far as I can judge, no strong objection to increasing the numbers of the Council, except that for practical working purposes the number is already sufficiently large. If, however, an addition is made, it is difficult on equitable grounds, to resist the conclusion that another Chinese representative should be appointed. On the other hand, this is contrary to the wishes of the petitioners as far as I understand them; and Mr. Keswick who, in his interesting and temperate letter, which is enclosed in your despatch, advocates the appointment of an additional Unofficial Member to the Legislative Council strongly deprecates "the addition to the Legislative Council of a second representative of the Chinese."

The balance of argument therefore appears to be against any change in the present number and composition of the Legislative Council.

18. The second suggestion is that an Unofficial Member should be appointed to the Executive Council. The suggestion is made by Mr. Keswick, and you state in your despatch that you have personally no objection to it, and that the concession would be very popular and not altogether impolitic.

I can well realise that the addition of a gentleman of high standing and great local experience would be a gain to the Executive Council, and I shall be prepared to sanction the proposal if you still recommend it after further considering the following points.

In one of the three Eastern colonies at the present time there is an unofficial element in the Executive Council, and I am not clear that the step would in all cases be actively beneficial, where as I am quite clear that the existing system has on the whole worked well, and that therefore there is no strong reason for disturbing it.

In the next place I note that Mr. Keswick proposes that the Unofficial Member should be of English birth. It must however, be taken into consideration that it would be inadvisable and inequitable to lay down that Chinese subjects of the Queen shall be debarred from appointment to the Executive Council, and therefore the

possibility of the appointment being hereafter filled by a Chinese gentleman must be reckoned with.

In the third place, you state that practically unofficial assistance in the Executive Council "could always be obtained, if the status quo were maintained" and you add that you "invariably consult the Unofficial Members before bringing into Council measures of purely local interest. There is therefore not likely to be much practical gain from the formal appointment of an Unofficial Member to the Executive Council."

It has occurred to me that possibly, instead of making any such appointment, some understanding might be come to that in the case of discussion of specified local subjects, at any rate so long as there is no municipality in existence at Hongkong, one or more Unofficial Members should be summoned to take part in the proceedings of the Executive Council, without giving them seats on the Council for all purposes. This is a point on which I shall be glad to have your opinion.

19. With regard to the institution of a municipal council, I frankly say that I should like to see one established at Hongkong. But there appear to be two practical difficulties in the way. The first is the present crisis. I am not prepared to sanction any important change of administration, until the future is tolerably clear and until the necessary measures for protecting the health of the Colony have been finally decided upon and brought into operation. Then, in a clear field it may be possible to create a municipal body with some prospect of success.

The second difficulty, to which allusion has already been made, is that of separating municipal from Colonial matters. I am not confident that that difficulty can be overcome, nor am I confident that a municipality would be welcome to and work harmoniously with the military authorities. Still it is possible that the Sanitary Board might be developed into a satisfactory Municipal Council controlling all or some of the revenue which is now derived from rates. Whether any scheme of the kind is feasible I would ask you carefully to consider at your leisure, and in the meantime you are at liberty, if you see occasion to do so, to give publicity to this despatch—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant.

R. R. R.

Governor
Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.,
Esq., &c., &c.

(Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor.)

Downing Street, 29th May, 1896.

Sir, I have had under my consideration the correspondence which has passed in consequence of the petition for an amendment of the constitution of Hongkong which was addressed to the House of Commons in the year 1894 and on which my predecessor had not given a final decision before he left office.

I should have been glad to have been able to communicate with you on the subject at an earlier date but, as you are aware, the pressure of business at this Department has been exceptional for some time past.

3. In his despatch of the 23rd of August, 1894, Lord Ripon stated that he could hold out no hope that Hongkong will cease to be a Crown Colony. Neither can I hold out any such hope, for I conceive that in the case of Hongkong, representative Government on whatever form of franchise it might be based, and with whatever supposed safeguards as to the Executive power would be wholly out of place.

4. There remain two practical points to be decided. The first is whether the present constitution of the Legislative Council should be in any way modified. The second is whether an unofficial element should be introduced into the Executive Council.

5. On the first of these two points my view is as follows—I gather that the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, is large enough for practical purposes, and that an increase to its numbers is hardly likely to add to its efficiency to any appreciable extent. Hongkong is to remain a Crown Colony no useful purpose would be caused by balancing evenly the unofficial members and the officials. But having regard to the fact that, in the absence of the Governor, the Officer Commanding the Troops will in future administer the Government, I consider that it would be of advantage that he should be a member of the Legislative Council, and if he is added to it I am willing to add one unofficial member to the unofficial bench. Who the latter should be and what special interest, if any, he should represent, member.

I leave to the Governor to determine. I may observe, however, that the Chinese community is the element which is least represented while it is also far the most numerous, and that I should regard as a valuable step which tended to attach them more closely to the British connection, and to increase their practical interest in public affairs.

6. As regards the second point, whether or not an unofficial element should be introduced into the Executive Council, I would observe that, whilst most of the larger Crown Colonies possess one or more Municipal Councils, subordinate to the Colonial Government, in Hongkong there is no such institution. Moreover, it seems impracticable to alter this state of things for this reason among others: that the Colony and the Municipality would be in great measure co-extensive, and it would be almost impossible to draw the line between Colonial and Municipal matters.

This being so, in my opinion the most practical course is to recognise that the Colonial Government is discharging Municipal duties, and that on that account representatives of the citizens may fairly be given a place on the Executive.

7. I therefore propose that the Executive Council shall in future include two unofficial members to be selected at the discretion of the Governor. It is obviously desirable that they should, as a rule, be chosen from among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and the choice should, and no doubt will be, inspired by consideration of personal merit, and have no reference to the particular class or race to which the persons chosen belong.

8. You will receive in the course amended Royal Instructions and in the meantime this despatch may be made public with an intimation that the subject has been considered from every point of view and that my decision is to be regarded as final. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor
Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.,
Esq., &c., &c.

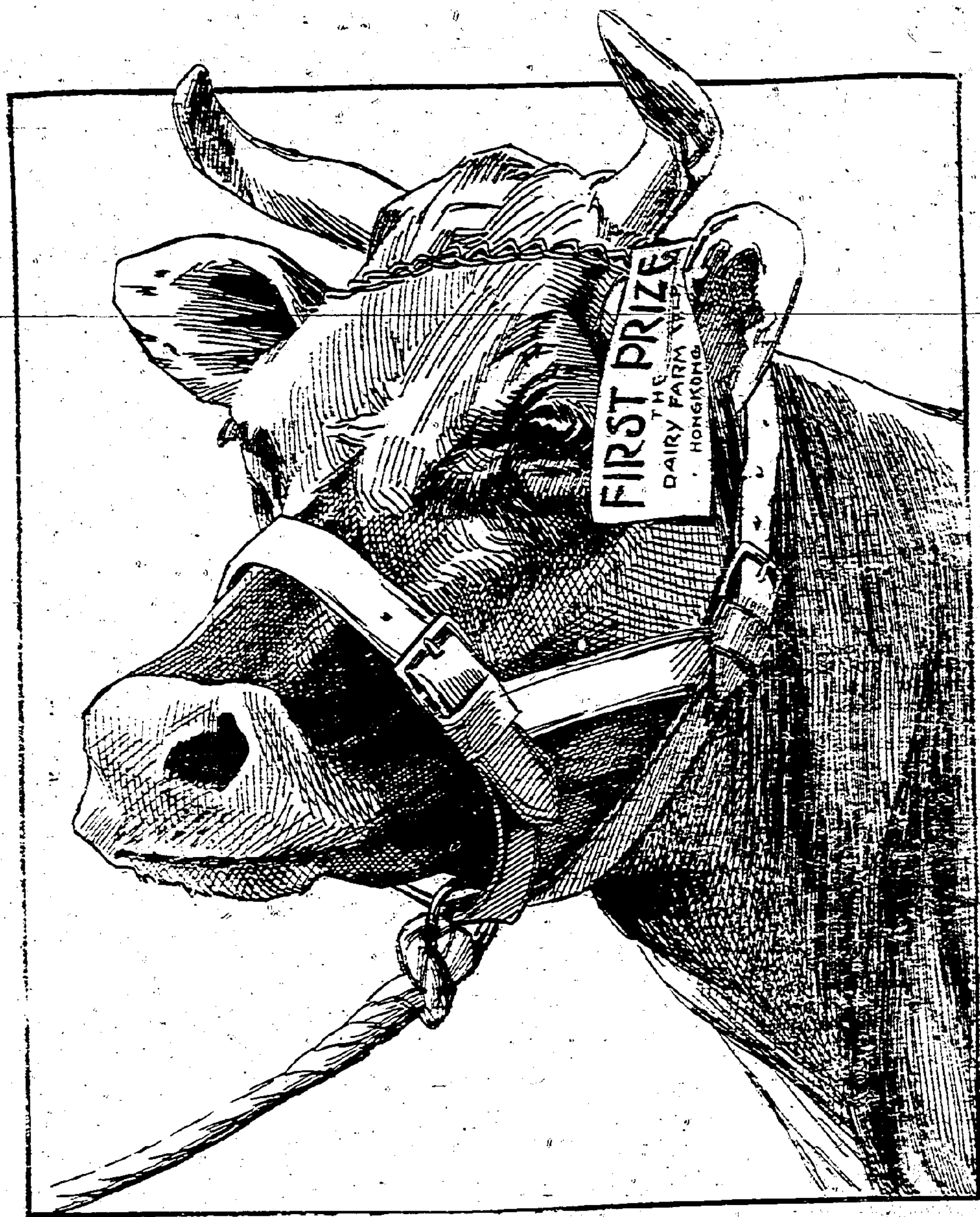
SHANGHAI COMMENT ON THE PRESENT PETITION.

In a leading article on the petition to secure further Unofficial Members on the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong, the "N. C. Daily News" says—

For the core of the matter is this, that however well intentioned Government officials may be they rarely take quite the same lively interest in the affairs of a commercial community as the members of that community do themselves. Their interest is negative rather than positive, static rather than dynamic. They are there to protect and safeguard, rather than to stimulate and experiment. And it is above all things stimulation and experiment that British trade needs at the present time. If it is to be carried triumphantly to the greater destinies which its past deserves it must have behind it the vigorous volition of those who are directly interested. It may be argued, perhaps that the present constitution of Hongkong does not cramp the exercise of volition in commercial affairs. Our reply is that does and must because ingrained in the nature of every British community is a desire to take a hand, a real hand, in its own governance, and repression in that direction has and must have a fatal psychological effect in others. And anybody who knows Hongkong and Shanghai sufficiently well to compare the two will, we think, readily admit that the latter forms by far the livelier and more enterprising community. Why? Largely because from its earliest days Shanghai has held its destiny in its own hands, because it elects its governing body, holds ratepayers' meetings, and can give corporate expression to its desires. It is responsible to itself and the exercise of that responsibility acts as a tonic. Hongkong with its present constitution is deprived of these advantages and is the less vigorous in consequence. Yet, its stake in China is just as great as Shanghai's and its future will be governed by the factors that govern ours. It cannot, therefore, afford to be any the less wide awake, which it will continue to be as long as the governance affords as little scope as it does at present to the "unofficial" member.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR MILK IS MILK.

WE USE
NO PRESERVATIVE.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916

THE ENEMY IN WAR TIME.

A NEUTRAL'S IMPRESSIONS.

ANXIETY AS TO LENGTH OF THE WAR.

A neutral who has been travelling in Germany has recorded his impressions in recent issues of the Times. They are too lengthy to reproduce in full, but the following summary of the most important ones, will, we think be of interest.

How long will the war last? is a question which is asked much more frequently in Germany than in England. If one German or Austrian puts this inquiry to another, the reply is usually, "Two or three months more" and the authority quoted is that of "an officer home from the front." Only four times during my journey, which embraced a considerable number of large and small towns, did I ever hear a variant, for the thought betokens the wish.

The first was in course of conversation with a German who had resided eleven years in England and has none of the consciousness assumed at the moment among his countrymen. He told me that the censorship conceals much internal discontent, both in Germany and Austria, as to food and the war. He spoke of great trouble in Berlin early in November. Like half the people one meets in Germany and Austria, he shared the belief that the great issue of the war will take place in Egypt.

In some circles in Berlin I encountered the view that coincidently with the battle for the Suez Canal will take place another thrust at Calais, and there were signs of further activity against the English and French in the West.

The second of these four was a professor at Munich. He said, "After all, it is England that we have to fight. These Englishers are not so different from us. They have long heads and long, long purses, and are, I have no doubt, already doing much that we know nothing about. We are feeling the pinch, whatever the Government may pretend. We do want peace." His impression was that the war would last until either England or Germany was exhausted. He admitted that he was not popular among his fellows for saying this, but he had the courage, rare in Germany, to make his remarks before a number of people who disagreed with him.

Germany's Self-Deception. As to this aspect of their character, the whole nation—not only the Prussians—have the power of self-deception developed to a degree unknown to any other people. It is that which makes them so easy to rule.

In England I have noticed that opinions are divided up into individualities and classes. On my arrival in this country in 1908 I joined a debating club, which I attended regularly every winter. There I learned of the individuality of English people, and of their great good temper in argument, that they were tolerant, yet stubborn withal.

There also I learned, however, and I regret this fact always, that the English people totally misunderstand the Prussian. They do not realize the mixture of humphousness, cringing to authority, cunning, brutality, and intense industry that go to form that human pachyderm. This international misunderstanding of characters will have a great bearing on the length of the war. The Germans are allowed to believe that the English, whom they regard as the prime enemy, will eventually be "frightened" out of the war. The English, on the

other hand, think that the Germans will be started out of the war.

The English, perhaps, over-estimate the immediate effect of their blockade on people like the Germans, and I think also that they underestimate the desperate endeavours by smuggling and scientific research that the Germans will make in order to procure the essentials of life. But the Germans genuinely and increasingly fear the blockade.

Scarcity of Supplies.

"Are the Germans discontented with the various scarcities?" I have been asked since I got back to England. Certainly and increasingly so. Almost every town has had its food agitation, but in every case that I was able to investigate the local military authorities, in conjunction with the municipal authorities, dealt with the matter and the grumbling was suppressed, at any rate for the moment. What you call soup kitchens are now open again in Berlin, though not on a great scale, and in a small university town which I visited I found that various methods of alleviating distress had been adopted. Proprietors of pensions—so numerous in Germany—who have been badly hit by the war were provided with soldiers or convalescent guests. Inexpensive, but not free, meals were supplied by some ticket system for those who could prove that they were not able to be independent. The economic conditions vary in every part of Germany and Austria.

The third person who expressed the view that the war would last a long time was a retired mercantile commander who had been all over the world. He knew about Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and India, and had great admiration for English seamanship. He did not believe in the "frightening" theory. Though a very patriotic German, he told me that he was always regarded as pro-English. "The English will never cease until they get rid of the Germans from Antwerp," he told his friends. "The sea is everything to the English," he said to them, "and they will concentrate their efforts on getting the Germans out of the coast line."

A fourth person was a Prussian governor who had lived long with English families, and was almost outspokenly pro-English. "Wait until the English get emancipation," she told some people at a pension at Prague. "What is the use of conscription when the war is over?" was the reply of a disgruntled wounded Hungarian officer. "But the war is not over," she said, "nor is it likely to be so long as we Germans make ourselves disliked all over the world and unite our enemies under the English." Privately she told me of the suppression of all sorts of food and of anti-war rioting in Berlin, with shooting of the mob. The atmosphere of Prague, as I shall show shortly, is not favourable to Prussianism, for in Bohemia one can very often speak English openly in the streets.

Three Months More.

The four exceptions I have indicated should not blind one to the fact that German unity of opinion is still absolute on the two or three months basis of the length of the war. Many of the people want an early peace beyond doubt, but the Army rules. Herr von England, as I have said, I have not found people discuss

ing the length of the war very much. The attitude in England seems to me to be one of more energetic preparation than I noticed even in October. As I told every German I met, I have never observed any discontent in England. Criticism of the Government—Yes; for the English are the freest, most independent, and self-critical people in the world. Grumbling at the higher price of food—No.

The small portions and higher prices in German restaurants are a daily reminder of the war to the middle-class Germans.

At—I made careful inquiries regarding the prisoners' camp. I was assured that though owing to their obstinacy, the English were not popular in the camp, they received exactly the same food as German soldiers. I cannot prove this, because I was not allowed to go to the camp, but I was assured by a kind-hearted woman who had taken some interest in the camp that the food was of a nature that the Russians regard as luxurious. "They appear to be omnivorous," said my informant, "for they always eat up what the other prisoners leave as well." The French I was told, were somewhat dissatisfied with the food, and the English always grumbled. This is, of course, but hearsay, but I made minute indirect inquiries. On this point I would remark that the treatment of prisoners probably varies in each of the 300 camps in which they are confined. At no place did I see English soldiers working in the fields. That seemed to be reserved for the Russians, while the French and English, I was informed, are working in the factories.

Peace Talk and Peace Terms.

The nations which comprise the Entente Allies should understand, and never forget, that Germany is ready for peace at any moment, but—and the "but" is the most important word in the sentence—on terms that, on close examination, would be found to be entirely and absolutely to her advantage.

There is always in view in the German mind that the present war is only part of a chain of attempted conquest which, beginning with Schleswig-Holstein in 1864, will go on until the Teutonic ideal of an all-German rule of Europe and most of the rest of the world is realized. "England," say the Germans, "succeeded Spain as the great world power. England has held the sceptre until now, when the sceptre is passing into the hands of Germany." Fortunately the original plan of crushing France and Russia, and then waiting for a year or two until the German Fleet would be ready for a great war with England, was completely upset by the wholly unexpected entrance of England into this contest.

My long residence in Germany enables me to say that, behind the cock-a-hoop confidence of the Berlin jingoes, is an *arrière pensée* as to whether the war is not rather too big as it stands and it might be a wise thing to close down for five or ten years, reaping all the advantage possible before starting out again.

A "Free" Rhine.

The terms on which, I believe, the Germans would make peace to-day are as follows.

First and foremost in what is called the "Free Rhine." For that reason the Germans will fight for Antwerp until the last. Coincidentally with the retention of Antwerp, they desire to bring such pressure to bear upon the Dutch, either by cajoling them or by frightening them, as to compel Holland to give up her rights at the mouth of the Scheldt.

This may be accomplished by the extension of the German Customs Union to include Holland, whereby she would become, of course, a vassal State. Belgium would also be included, but probably as part of Prussia, on the same system as the rule of Alsace-

Lorraine. I read in the German papers that there is a considerable party in Germany against territorial annexation. I did not encounter such people. I am certain that there are no Germans opposed to the control of the conquered districts by the Alsace-Lorraine plan.

Secondly, German peace terms involve a clear movement also to the East. They provide that the Germans must be permitted to carry on their schemes from Antwerp to the Persian Gulf without any interruption from England. Thirdly, every workman who subscribes to the War Loan is assured that John Bull will pay. In fact, I frequently listened to discussions as to whether London could yield two or three thousand millions sterling. Ten years ago, when I was living in Germany the theory that England would pay for the next war was rife. I am sorry to find people here, during the two or three days I have spent in England, who are such simple folk as to believe in the sincerity of German peace talk, and who are misled by food and other riots and the fatuous and meaningless day believing that there is any real plan of peace in Germany that would be tolerable to England, France, Belgium, Russia, and Italy.

GERMANY'S DEADLIEST ADVERSARY.

American Comment on a "Gristly Threat."

The following is from the *North American* (Philadelphia) of December 1—

Not much alarm will be felt over that gristly threat published a few days ago in the *Deutsche Kriegsschriften* and credited to a former member of the Reichstag: "The general staff will adopt the severest measures rather than submit to a peace dictated by starvation. Extreme reprisals are within our reach. If necessary, we must kill hundreds of thousands of prisoners now consuming our supplies. It would be frightful, but it is inevitable if there is no other way of holding out."

The author of this sentiment is a "Herr Doktor," and his placid ferocity suggests that he is one of the imperial professors, who are addicted to moderate proposals of this kind. But the utterance is of interest chiefly because it is a confession that Germany is feeling the relentless pressure of her enemies' blockade, which she once derided.

No factor of the empire strength has been more emphatically proclaimed than its economic independence. It is true that the atrocious submarine warfare upon unarmed cargo and passenger steamships was defended as a just reprisal against the allies' "inhuman" blockade; but, with curious inconsistency, it was persistently declared that the "attempt to starve the civilian population" would have no effect. Efficiency, economy and invention, has repeatedly been announced, had averted the possibility of any dangerous food shortage, and the nation, although shut off almost completely from communication with the outer world, could maintain itself indefinitely.

Field Marshal von der Goltz declared in December that this empire was "prepared to fight for years." Dr. Otto Appel, an agricultural expert and an imperial privy councillor, in March, quoted elaborate official reports to show that Germany "could never be starved," and that she possessed food supplies ample for any length of time. General von Falkenhayn, minister of war and chief of staff, ridiculed the suggestion that Germans might hunger. The blockade, he said,

had "practically no effect"; the country had "enough food"—"was amply supplied."

"The plan to starve Germany will miscarry," said the director-general of the North German Lloyd. "There is no lack of meat, potatoes, sugar, milk, cheese or fruit, and there is a surplus of 2,000,000 tons of breadstuffs." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* published exhaustive reports to show that "Germany cannot be starved out." Herr Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American Line and one of the closest advisers of the Kaiser, said the country "will never be short of foodstuffs as long as the war lasts." And Herr Delbrück, minister of the interior, announced officially that "a supply of food for the population at moderate prices is assured."

Utterances to the same effect have been made more recently. Philip Scheidemann, a prominent Socialist member of the Reichstag, said a week ago that there was "enough food for the entire population," and Ernst Bassermann, a National leader, insisted that "the country can hold out for years, if necessary."

The *Berlin Tageszeitung* finds the order prohibiting the use of meat on two days a week an agreeable health measure rather than an evidence of shortage. "The assertion that daily consumption of meat is an indispensable necessity," it says, "is nothing but a prejudice, founded on tradition." Doctor Stenjak, writing in the *Tagesblatt*, hails the potato as the savior of the country, and suggests that the "Hymn of Hate" be supplanted by a song celebrating the vegetable which has frustrated our enemies' diabolical plan to starve us into submission.

Prof. Max Sering, head of the department of economics at the University of Berlin, reported to the Academy of Sciences that the problems of sustenance "have been solved completely." Nitrogen, formerly derived from imported saltpeter, is chemically extracted from the air. Heavy crops had made the prices of bread and potatoes, and even beef, lower than in England—this was in July. Unemployment was less than before the war, wages were higher, the masses of the people well nourished. "We can continue the war indefinitely," was his conclusion.

But the rigorous censorship and the patriotism of the German nation, which is beyond all praise, have not been able to conceal the truth, which is that privation is breaking down even the iron endurance of the people.

Dispatches from Vienna a fortnight ago told of food prices advancing "by leaps and bounds." Butter was retailing at \$1 a pound, coal was scarce, clothing had doubled in price. But still more significant are the conditions in Germany.

The *Amsterdam Telegraph* reported that last Saturday there were food riots in Berlin, a crowd of clamorous women being driven from the Kaiser's palace by the police. Copenhagen said that twelve German newspapers had been suppressed for complaining against the shortage. Maximilian Harden, in his journal, wrote, "We must confess that the German people for the moment are suffering great want."

In Dresden not only meat, but butter, oleomargarine and lard are unobtainable except on cards issued by the authorities. There is bitter criticism that the price fixed by the government for foods are too high and much denunciation of speculators. "Only by an immediate radical change of the regulations," says the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "can bitter, aggravation, already so distressful in the conditions of an underfed population, be averted."

A Leipzig paper remarks that the establishment of "no meat" days is not a great success, since "abstinence has already become

imperative with most families." Formal demands presented by the Social Democrats to the Chancellor brought forth this singular reply:

"While the people may rest assured that the expectations of our enemies of being able to conquer us by starving us out will ultimately be found to be baseless, they should keep in mind the fact that the rise in the cost of living above normal is not due solely to the covetousness of middlemen, but it is to be attributed to quite natural causes, such as the scarcity of foodstuffs."

The emergency has stimulated an extraordinary activity in inventing substitutes for staple foods. A recent issue of the *Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger* carried advertisements of artificial omelets, butter, honey, marmalade, coffee, milk, egg powder, starch and syrup. But even these ingenious devices are not wholly effective. "Substitutes are being produced in considerable quantities," says one newspaper, "but already there is manifesting itself a slow but steady rise in the prices of these very substances."

Indeed, the desperate situation is best revealed by the fact that the Privy Councillor Professor Haberstadt "earned the gratitude of the nation" by disclosing, in an address before an agrarian association, the nourishing properties of wood pulp. Fats, oils and alcohols, he said, could be obtained from the branches of lime trees, while wood pulp, boiled with lactic acid and other chemicals, would become "appetizing and highly nutritious."

"It is thus seen," he said, "that our forests contain enormous treasures of food material, such as will yet put to shame the wicked hope of the enemy to force us into submission through starvation."

At the opening of the Reichstag last Tuesday the president admitted there was a scarcity of certain supplies, other than grain and potatoes, which would cause "hardships to a majority of the poorer population." The Socialist organ, *Vorwärts*, declares that "every successive week of the war renders the economic situation of the poorer classes more intolerable"; and it is undoubtedly this condition which inspires the widespread demand in Germany for peace. One of the popular journals, the *Volkszeitung*, utters this remarkable warning:

"It is to Germany's advantage, in a favorable situation, to start negotiations for an early peace. If she allows the present opportunity to pass, it will be too late."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* expresses vividly the realization of peril. "While our troops are fighting like heroes," it says, "want is growing acute at home, where the people are beginning to interpret the miserable existing conditions as the defeat of the empire. We jeered at the blockade, but to-day we laugh no longer."

"All our enemies," said the president of the Reichstag the other day, "have recognized that we are invincible on the battlefield; so the more eagerly do they cling to the hope of destroying us economically, conquering us by hunger."

There are indications that they will do it—not of course, that they will actually destroy the nation, but that they will apply continuously the merciless pressure of the blockade, until the imperial government realizes that the most exhaustive efficiency and the most daring ingenuities of science cannot indefinitely sustain vast armies and a beleaguered people. The situation seems to justify the comment we offered nearly four months ago upon Germany's confident prediction that she would soon force a favorable peace:

"Condemned to subsist upon her own resources, the confrontations which can draw their supplies from all the earth. How

long can she resist the pressure? If the war resolves itself into a test of endurance, which will break first—Germany, not only self-sustaining, but self-consuming, or Great Britain and France, with every market open to their commercial and financial operations; Germany, with every gateway barred against her, or the allies, free to draw support from their loyal dependencies and all the world besides? The scientific skill with which the government has conserved the public resources, enforced economy and systematized both the production and consumption of necessities, commands world-wide admiration, but there are economic laws which cannot be set aside by imperial decree, however loyal the support given to it."

Since that was written the victorious progress of the Teutons through the Balkans has carried the war to a new and important phase. A great political triumph has been won, and two possibilities of extorting victory have thus been created—a crushing blow at British power by seizure of the Suez canal, and the raising of a great holy war among the Moslem hordes of Asia and Africa.

But it is plain that these projected achievements must be swift if they are to result in nourishing the bodies as well as the minds of the German people. Up to this time sea power remains the controlling factor in the struggle. Without it, the allies long ago would have been overthrown; with it, they are steadily reducing the world's great military power to impotence.

HONGKONG COOLIES IN TROUBLE.

More Attempts at Smuggling Chinese into America.

Failure to give the customary *casualty* to a Chinese commissioner in Hongkong is given as the cause for the complete and signal defeat of an attempt to smuggle eighty-air Chinese coolies at San Francisco on October 28. According to the story told by a former prominent federal official who refused to be quoted, officers and members of the crew of the Mongolia had planned a big "clean up" for the last trip of the Pacific Mail liner, Chinese had been brought in previously, but in smaller numbers, says the *San Francisco Examiner*. The Hongkong commissioner who had handled such matters in the past was informed that as many as 100 coolies might be taken on the final trip. Confidently expecting his usual commission, he found the eighty-air coolies who were willing and able to pay the price demanded.

At the dock, as the Mongolia was about to sail the thirty smugglers decided that, as they would have no further use for the commissioner's services, they would pay him nothing. According to the report, they told him to "go to the devil."

"Very well," said the commissioner. "I will; and the devil will be waiting for you in San Francisco." Thereupon he called to the immigration authorities here.

The eighty-air coolies still are held at Angel Island, as no provision for their deportation has been made. The law provides that the steamship company bringing the inadmissible aliens to the United States shall return them to their own country. The Pacific Mail Company has gone out of existence.

Nearly a score of officers and members of the crew of the Mongolia have been held as defendants or detained witnesses.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916

18-9-1

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending January 29th, 1891.)

The Dollar.

January 29.—The rate of the dollar on demand today is 3/4 5/8.

The Namoos Piracy.

January 29.—As far as we are able to ascertain at present, only two men have been arrested by the Chinese authorities in connection with the Namoos tragedy. They were captured in a Chinese village near Macao a week ago and taken to Canton where they will stand their trial as "members of the gang of pirates who committed depredations on board the British steamer Namoos on the 10th ultimo." Doubtless the men are bad characters and pirates by "profession," but it has yet to be proved that they took part in the outrages on board the Namoos. The vigilance of the police in respect to the capture of this modern Ali Baba and his forty thieves, is unabated, and it is reasonable to conjecture that the villain who, it is believed, commanded the men who committed the Spark, Greyhound and Namoos outrages will be run to earth at no very distant date. However, this supposition may turn out to be based upon what is commonly known as "the wish, being father to the thought," and the pirate chief and his confederates may yet remain at large for an indefinite period to the danger of those whose business causes them either to journey across the sea or to take part in the navigation of the vast fleet of vessels which plough Eastern waters under the flag of the British and other flags.

The Jubilee Review in Happy Valley.

January 29.—If the weather had been specially ordered, yesterday's review it could not have been more suitable: it was simply perfect, being bright and genial. The troops numbering in all about 2,197 of all arms, marched to Happy Valley under their respective commands at about 2.20 p.m., and there awaited the arrival of H.E. the Governor who was accompanied by Capt. Milner, A.D.C. and Mr. F. H. May, Private Secretary. Sir William Des Voeux was received by H. E. Major-General Burt C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Station and his Staff. The troops were drawn up in line to receive the Governor, to the first inspiring bars of the National Anthem. They were then inspected by the General and the interesting ceremony of trooping the colours was proceeded with. They of course, were those of the gallant 9th Lancashire and were warmly looked at, at least one time was a standard. With the bars they beat today; however, we take it that more is thought of them than on the day of their presentation. After this the line returned and a few days were fired, the dose being repeated three times the effect of which was good no doubt, but the waste of powder must have been enormous. The Navy was represented by nine four-pounders, and the Asiatic Artillery by a few with some seven-pounders on the left.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam Boat Co. Ltd.

January 29.—The following is the report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders to be held at the office of the Company on Friday, the 30th January, at noon.—The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the Report and Statement of Accounts

for the half-year ending 31st December, 1890. After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs and other outgoings, there remains, including \$30,899.42 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$106,686.30 at credit of Profit and Loss Account. From this sum the Directors recommended that a dividend for the half-year of 6 per cent, on Capital of \$66,000.00 be paid to shareholders, and that the balance of \$10,686.30 be carried to new account to partially meet the cost of repairs to be effected during the current half-year. Active competition on the Hongkong Canton line has been going on during the whole period of six months under review and still continues. This fact, coupled with general dulness of trade, all round, will account for the very poor result of half-year's working.

The Happy Hunting Ground of Desperate Characters.

January 29.—Another proof that Hongkong is the home, and happy hunting ground of many desperate characters at the present time, was furnished by an incident which occurred just outside of Kennedy Town yesterday afternoon at about 4.30 p.m. It appears that three Portuguese youths named respectively E. Sanchez, N. S. Ribeiro, and J. P. Fonseca were quietly strolling along the coast near the spot indicated, when they were suddenly accosted by a burly heathen, who emphasized his demand for all the money they had by producing a "six-shooter" with which ugly weapon he covered the boys alternately. By this means the bold robber secured the rich booty of fifty-one cents and eventually allowed the youngsters to get away with all despatch, although we are informed they behaved very pluckily throughout the somewhat trying ordeal. The matter was immediately reported to the police who doubtless will use every effort to capture the enterprising gentlemen. The fact, however, remains as it is, that it is absolutely unsafe to move about unarmed, through the quiet and more unfrequented spots on the island.

The West Point Building Company, Limited.

January 29.—The second ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the above-named company was held at the City Hall at 11.30 a.m. today. There were present: Messrs. J. J. Kerwick, chairman, and O. P. O'Brien (Director), J. T. J. Rose, J. E. B. J. J. Rose, J. F. C. Vernon, A. G. Morris, N. J. Ede, J. M. de Graa, S. S. Benjamin and A. Shotton (Secretary). The Chairman, in presenting the report and accounts to you today there is nothing whatever for me to say which is not fully set forth in the report itself. The shareholders, you will recollect, met a few months ago and approved a certain scheme in respect to treating the property and this is now being carried out, and satisfactory progress is being made by the contractors. It is unnecessary for me to say anything more for you are all aware of what is being done. I shall be very glad to answer any questions which shareholders may think fit to ask.

The Victoria Home.

January 29.—We would remind those of our readers who take an interest in the charitable institutions of the Colony that the annual distribution of prizes and presents to the pupils of the Victoria Home and Orphanage will take place at noon tomorrow, the 30th January, at noon. The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the Report and Statement of Accounts

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

THE ENLISTMENTS.

A GOOD RESPONSE.

January 28, 12.45 p.m.
At the Labour Conference sitting at Bristol, Mr. Henderson stated that, since January 15, 113,387 single men had enlisted, of whom 28,000 offered themselves for immediate service.

RETRENCHMENT.

COMMITTEES RECOMMENDATION.

January 28, 12.45 p.m.
The Daily Telegraph states that the second Report of the Committee on Public Retrenchment recommends the reduction of the salaries of Members of Parliament and of officials of Public Departments.

IMPORT RESTRICTION.

January 28, 12.45 p.m.
The Daily News says that the fruit of which the import is prohibited includes apples, oranges and grapes. On Mr. Ransome's statement, the price of raw and leaf tobacco in Liverpool and London has jumped three-halfpence a pound.

AN UNPOPULAR M.P.

January 28, 12.45 p.m.
The Mid Lanark Liberal Association has passed a resolution denouncing Mr. Whitehouse, M.P., shall resign owing to his attitude on military service.

MORE AIRMEN WANTED.

January 28, 12.45 p.m.
It is announced that 10,000 more men are wanted for the Flying Corps.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

HONOURS FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

January 28, 5.10 p.m.
The London Gazette, announces that Sir Ian Hamilton has mentioned in despatches:—
Colonel E. H. Cole (4th Punjab),
Colonel A. Skeen (4th Punjab),
Lieut. Colonel B. R. Moberly (5th Punjab),
Lieut. Colonel G. W. Knatchbull (5th Punjab),
Major R. L. Carnegie (61st Pioneers),
Major J. A. Bald (61st Pioneers),
Major J. N. Ephson (61st Pioneers),
Major E. S. Harrison (61st Pioneers),
Major C. M. Wapell (Engineers),
Captain P. L. Leard (7th Gurkhas),
Captain G. W. Atkins (25th Punjab),
Captain R. G. Shuttleworth (14th Mahrattas),
Captain W. H. Hastings (82nd Pioneers),
Lieut. A. S. Rogers (61st Pioneers),
Lieut. G. H. Chambers (61st Pioneers).

BRITISH BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

SIR E. H. HOLDEN'S PREDICATIONS.

January 29, 1.10 p.m.
Presiding at a London City and Midland Bank meeting, Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden predicted that after the war, the British banking institutions would stand higher than ever in the world's estimation. He deprecated premature conclusions as to the fall of the German mark, but showed the grave weakness of the German position in detail. Our war loans had been raised at an average of 24 per cent, while Germany had been compelled to pay over five. He urged the Government to contemplate the possibility of a long war necessitating future loans. It was essential that the investor should know, at least, the maximum amount of income tax on his war lendings. The aim should be to ensure that Government securities should tend to appreciate rather than depreciate. Conditions such as those that would obtain in the event of a long war within the country until the trade balance was again overhauling, but his opinion given the right policy, the present difficulties would prove merely a forerunner of more prosperous times than the country had ever enjoyed.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes.

This afternoon the annual distribution of prizes took place at St. Joseph's College, the awards being presented to the successful scholars by His Lordship Bishop D. Posner. During the proceedings the following programme was rendered by the scholars:—Overture, Master R. Sequeira; chorus, "Ye Mariners of England," the College Choir; dialogue, "What we shall do when we are men?" Eight Pupils from Class IV, solo & chorus, "The Professor & L.L.D.," Master Leo D'Almeida & College Choir; piano solo, "Ode Argentine," Master R. Sequeira; recitation, "A Ballad of War," Master H. Cooke; chorus, "We love to sing our merry song," College Choir; recitation, "Antony's Address over the Body of Caesar," Master L. Gutierrez; "Role Britannia," College Choir.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The prize list was as follows:—
Class Prizes:
Class VIII A.—1. Lewis Ribeiro; 2. Arthur Brown; 3. Pedro Segal; 4. Edward Brown; 5. Thomas Chantong; 6. Marcus Fishman; 7. James Ward; 8. C. H. Koch; 9. J. Cruz; 10. E. de Souza.
Class VIII B.—1. Kung Kui Yuen; 2. Chung Tung Woon; 3. Chung Wung Woon; 4. Kung Wai Yuen; 5. Yee Man Hoi; 6. Joseph Ah Cheong; 7. Lee Tai Chung.
Class VII A.—1. L. Ribeiro; 2. A. Oliveira; 3. C. Cunha; 4. G. Pinna; 5. A. Edgar; 6. L. Pinna; 7. W. Ribeiro; 8. A. Tak On.
Class VII B.—1. Chung Ling; 2. Kwok Sing; 3. Chung Mao; 4. Chan Sui; 5. Yu Kwong; 6. Pui Kwong; 7. Sin Cheong; 8. Cheong Mee; 9. Chui Cheong.
Class VI A.—1. John Murphy; 2. F. Szulski; 3. F. Hipfala; 4. O. Solomon; 5. E. McDougal; 6. E. Jordan; 7. D. V. Goldsboro; 8. J. O. Cooper; 9. J. de Souza; 10. James Mitchell.
Class VI B.—1. A. Rahman; 2. P. Glade; 3. M. Oao; 4. M. Umamoto; 5. V. C. Neves; 6. M. Sedik.
Class VI C.—1. Ho Man Koi; 2. Yuen Ting Fan; 3. Wong Chun Sam; 4. Leung Wai Ping; 5. Li Kwong Yee; 6. Cheung Kwai Ching; 7. Le Man Kit; 8. Wong Chun Shum; 9. Li Kwong Yee; 10. Luk Ying Kwong.
Class V A.—1. Noel Braga (Old Boys' Scholarship); 2. Frank Tse Yai; 3. George Midas; 4. R. Dandenberry; 5. L. Xavier; 6. L. Riga; 7. C. d'Almeida; 8. John Ribeiro; 9. O. Pook.
Class V B.—1. F. V. Ribeiro (Old Boys' Scholarship); 2. M. Silva; 3. M. Barwald; 4. Leo d'Almeida; 5. A. Gomes; 6. V. Xavier; 7. E. Franco; 8. F. Medina; 9. H. Silva.
Class V C.—1. Chow Fong (Old Boys' Scholarship); 2. Cha Wah; 3. Chow Fung; 4. Go Koc Ching; 5. Lucia Chan; 6. Leung Tin Yung; 7. Kung Ip; 8. Chan Leung Koon; 9. Sep Loman.
Class IV.—1. L. Xavier (Boys' Memorial Scholarship); 2. H. Costa; 3. W. Dorabjee; 4. J. Godino; 5. L. Rozario; 6. M. Sopher; 7. K. Emani; 8. C. Gungam; 9. P. O'Brien.
Class III A.—1. J. L. Coromina (Langard Scholarship); 2. E. A. Remedios; 3. A. Souza; 4. J. Rasto; 5. E. Medina; 6. A. Reid; 7. A. Rocha; 8. P. E. King.
Class III B.—1. F. Chow Tse Chue; 2. J. Chua Cham; 3. J. Tam Hung; 4. Chan Lok; 5. J. Bing Chang.
Senior Class:
General Proficiency.—C. Roza, Religious Knowledge—1st, L. Gutierrez; 2nd, C. Roza.
English.—1st, C. G. Lam; 2nd, C. Roza.
Mathematics.—1st, C. G. Lam; 2nd, F. Wing Kwong.
History.—1st, C. Roza; 2nd, L. Gutierrez.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Firm Rise Reported.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")
London, January 29.—Messrs. Montagu, in their report, state that a good undertone in the silver market is again evinced by a rise in price, to the highest point since August 8, 1914. The upward movement was accelerated by the inclination of the Indian bazaar to cover recent sales, but the pace was too fast and the bazaar soon fell out of the running and realised much of their holding in London. A set-back followed and but little silver offered. If the reduction of holding silver coin in India continues, purchases for Indian coinage are probable. Meanwhile, the demands of Home and Continental mints remain important factors. Market stocks are not unduly large in any of the great centres, and sellers, especially in America, are most cheerful.

Geography.—1st, C. Roza; 2nd, S. Kiong Lam.
Arithmetic.—1st, C. C. Lam; 2nd, A. Tyebkan.
Book-keeping.—1st, A. Madar; 2nd, C. C. Lam.
Senior Class:
Religious Knowledge.—1. B. A. Bato; 2nd, R. A. Xavier.
English Composition.—1st, J. Landolt, (Bellicose Scholarship); 2nd, Cheung Lam.
Literature.—1st, J. Landolt, (Sir N. H. Mody's Gold Medal); 2nd, Kwo Cheng Koo.
French.—Mada.
Portuguese.—R. A. Bato.
Classical Chinese.—Kwo Cheng Koo.

Chinese Dialect.—Cheung Lam.
Geography.—R. A. Bato.
European History.—Kwo Cheng Koo.
Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry).—1st, Cheung Lam; 2nd, Amir Chand.
Trigonometry.—Lau Chung.
Drawing.—J. A. Xavier.
Book-keeping.—R. M. Rocha.
Shorthand.—L. A. Osmund.

EXAMINATIONS.
Hongkong University.
Matriculation (July, 1915).—1. J. S. Landolt, (Passed with Honours); 2. Kwo Cheng Koo; 3. Amir Chand; 4. Cheung Lam.
Senior Local.—1. R. A. Bato; 2. John Ng Shiu Cheung; 3. Lam Chung; 4. Wali Mohammed Ismail; 5. R. M. Rocha; 6. L. A. Osmund; 7. F. A. Xavier; 8. Chan Yat Pook.
Junior Local.—1. See Kiong Lam; 2. L. A. Gutierrez; 3. M. A. Carvalho; 4. C. F. Roza; 5. A. Tyebkan; 6. E. M. Franco; 7. L. M. Xavier; 8. A. O. Madar; 9. F. E. Silva; 10. Chow Chak Lam; 11. Wong Tak Wing; 12. Tam Wing Kwong; 13. K. Isaac; 14. L. M. Alaraka; 15. Kan Van Chai; 16. R. M. Alaraka; 17. L. G. Bozario; 18. M. Sternberg; 19. O. F. Ribeiro; 20. J. G. Brien.

Distinction in book-keeping.
Distinction in English, mathematics, arithmetic and book-keeping.
Pitman's Phonetic Institute Examinations.—Twelve theory certificates; fourteen elementary certificates.
The donors of Scholarships and prizes were:—His Lordship Bishop D. Posner; the Bellicose Scholarships, Senior and Junior; the Langard Scholarship; Sir Horatius Nowrojee Mody's Gold Medal; Old Boys' Scholarships; Bro. Peter's Memorial Scholarship; Commodore R. H. Anstruther, O.M.G.; Mr. C. Montagu Esq.; Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Sir Robert Ho Tung, Kt.; Messrs. Ho Wing, Kila Radio, Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.; Hon. Mr. Lau Cha Pak, Messrs. J. M. E. Michael, J. M. Noronha, J. C. O. Chaldia; G. J. Sequeira; Hon. Mr. E. Shelling, Messrs. N. J. Stubb, E. Statter, F. The Est. C. K. Warren, L. M. Xavier.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

HIS SATANIC MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS ON THE SHAMEN.

Sir,—All true Britishers will sympathise with our brothers who are compelled to live with Germans on a British Concession whether in Canton, Shanghai or any other Coast Port of China, especially when it is well known that they (Germans) are plotting to do us every possible harm in China and India.

It is strange that we, as a nation, begin to take action after a great calamity has happened, involving loss of life that could have been averted had those who rule us only listened to the voice of those who knew.

Britishers, and Allies, resident in the Coast Ports of China (and even in Hongkong) may comfort themselves with the knowledge that the present subjects of His Satanic Majesty Kaiser Wilhelm (the last of his race as a ruler we hope), will eventually be removed from China, just as certain as the Prisoners of War were eventually removed from Kowloon.

Meantime let us pray that the words of The Libany may be heard, "That it may please thee to endue the Lords of the Council with grace, wisdom and understanding."

Many of our Councillors at home want wisdom and understanding of affairs in China.

Yours etc.,
D. C.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1916.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Transfer.
No. 1658 Lance Corp. S. J. Clarke, from Civil Service Co. to Hongkong Police Reserve (Motor Patrol), dated 28, 1. 16.

Parades.
Parades for Sunday, 30th instant.

9.30 a.m. Musketry at King's Park Range, as detailed in Corps Order No. 3 dated 25, 1. 16.

Remainder Nil.

Parades for Monday, 31st instant.

7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated 8, 12, 15—Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.

Remainder Nil.

Detail.

On duty until morning of 4th February—H. K. V. R.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Quarterly Equipment Returns.
The Company Equipment officers have been supplied with Forms to be filled in by all ranks in connection with above. If Forms are not received, application must be made to Sergeants Wilks, Ansell, Pun Yan Pong or P.O. O.M. Castro.

Musketry Part II.

All P. Co. of Nos 1 and 2 Battalions, No. 1 Company, who passed Part I are warned to attend the Range on Sunday, February 6th.

Inspection.

His Excellency the Governor will inspect all ranks of the Police Reserve on Thursday, February 10th, at 5.30 p.m. Arrangements will be made to relieve 1st Shift Patrols on that day.

The Combined Parade fixed for Saturday, February 6th is hereby cancelled.

H.K.P.R. Orchestra.
Monday, 31st January, Practice at 8 p.m.

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL.

The Hon. Mr. Severn's Advice to Scholars.

At the distribution of prizes at the Ellis Kadoorie School this morning, the prizes were distributed by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Cland Severn. Those also on the platform were Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools), and the Headmaster, Mr. R. E. O. Bird.

The report having been read by the Headmaster, the prizes were handed to the successful boys by the Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, who afterwards addressed the boys. He said that he was sure that those who had listened to the report read by the headmaster, of the work done during the first year of its being a Government school, had done so with great pleasure. When Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, with great generosity, handed over that splendid building to the Government, it was decided to give the school a distinct place in the educational system of the Colony by making it a District School, thus putting it on the same footing as those well-established schools at Saiyingpan, Yauwatt and Wanchoi. Those schools fulfilled a very useful purpose in giving a thorough grounding in the Chinese and English languages, so that those who wished to go on to Queen's College, or to other secondary schools in the Colony, might not be handicapped. It gave them great pleasure to see Mr. Kadoorie there that day, as it showed that he still took a keen interest in the school, which was not the only one that he had established in this part of the world. (Applause.) They were also pleased to see Mr. Lau Chu-pak present, being one of benefactors of the school, as was shown by the fact that his name headed the list posted up there. Mr. Severn went on to speak of the work of the school that he saw in progress when he paid a visit recently, saying he would like to urge the boys to give special attention to the proper pronunciation of English. He knew they had difficulties, but he also knew that they could surmount them, for he heard a small boy reading when he was there and the boy did not make one mistake. He was very pleased with one remark in the Inspector's report, and that was that the discipline was good. That formed a very important part of their training, and the scholars should do all they could to support the masters in maintaining discipline. He also congratulated them on the success they had attained in the only game that was possible for them to play—volley ball—and he could tell them that the arrangements for levelling the ground which had been given by Mr. Kadoorie were now complete and before long he hoped that they would be able to use it. (Applause.) That splendid building, which was one of the best in the Colony, was admirably adapted for physical drill in wet weather, and he was glad that Mr. Mycock was taking such a keen interest in this part of the work. After saying that all the boys should learn to swim, he said he hoped that as many as possible of the boys would try and go to Queen's College, or any other secondary school in the Colony, and later on to the University. The scholarship which had been given by several people was a great help and perhaps other generous donors would be coming forward. In conclusion, he wished them all a happy holiday, and a prosperous new year. (Loud Applause.)

A speech having been given by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, the Headmaster voiced the thanks of the boys to Mr. Severn for coming and presenting the prizes.

Cheers for the King and others brought the proceedings to a close.

TRAINING NOTES.

This Morning's College.

This morning was beautifully fine for the training at Happy Valley, and there was a fair number of rail spectators, though not nearly as many as were present when training only just commenced. Greater development is noticed every day, and, from a spectacular point of view alone, a morning at the Valley is not ill-spent. The times are as follows: Merry Andrew, 11 mile; 0.43.0, 1.30.0, 3.50.0. Boston Chief, 1 mile; last three quarters, 0.47.0, 1.29.2, 2.07.0. Garlandia, 1 mile; —, 1.17.0, 2.18.2. Oregon, 1 mile; 0.35.0, 1.29.0, 1.45.0, 2.20.4, 1.53.3. Perfection Dahlia, 1 mile; —, 1.48.1, —, 2.26.1, 3.02.3, 3.40.0. Nipper, 1 mile; last three quarters, 0.32.3, 1.00.0, 1.29.0. Lazarus, 1 mile; 0.40.0, 1.17.3, 1.52.2, 2.28.0. Harry Hawk, 1 mile; 0.40.0, 1.17.3, 1.52.2, 2.28.0. Triumphat Dahlia, 1 mile; 0.35.4, 1.19.2, 1.45.0, 2.28.0, 2.53.2, 3.25.1. Geisha Dahlia, 1 mile; last mile, 0.38.2, 1.15.4, 1.54.0, 2.24.4. Cornwall Chief, 1 mile; last three-quarters, 0.35.4, 1.42.0, 1.46.0. Suffolk, 1 mile; last three-quarters, 0.34.0, 1.11.2, 1.46.0. Peace, 1 mile; last mile, 0.35.0, 1.04.4, 1.44.0, 2.15.3. Moonlight, 1 mile; 0.37.2, 1.15.2, 1.53.3, 2.22.1. Venture, 1 mile; 0.37.0, 1.14.3, 1.50.3, 1.54.1. Distant, 1 mile; 0.37.0, 1.14.3, 1.51.3, 1.54.1. Ally, 1 mile; 0.44.3, 1.21.0, 1.57.0, 2.32.3, 3.02.4, 3.41.4. Matabete, 1 mile; 0.35.3, 1.21.1, 1.50.0, 2.27.1, 3.07.3. Sandiway, 1 mile; last mile and quarter, 0.43.0, 1.21.3, 1.53.3, 2.31.4, 3.42.0. Tinker, 1 mile; last mile and quarter, 0.43.0, 1.21.3, 1.53.3, 2.31.4, 3.42.0. King Charles, 1 mile; 0.58.2, 1.12.2, 1.49.1, 2.26.0, 2.31.2, 3.33.0. Durham Chief, 1 mile; 0.38.2, 0.50.4, 2.23.4. Dunkeld, 1 mile; 0.35.1, 1.12.1, 1.48.1, 2.20.0. Windsor Dahlia, 1 mile; 0.35.0, 1.17.3, 1.42.2, 2.18.2, 2.54.0, 3.26.3. Portliff, 1 mile; 0.35.0, 1.17.3, 1.51.9, 2.54.0. Bluelight, 1 mile; 0.37.2, 1.14.1, 1.50.3, 2.28.0, 2.56.2. Firelight, 1 mile; 0.38.0, 1.11.2, 1.48.4, 2.21.3. Baby Dahlia, 1 mile; 0.39.0, 1.51.0, 2.28.0, 3.03.3, 3.34.4. Black Bird, 1 mile; 0.37.3, 1.18.0, 1.52.0, —, 2.57.3. Catty Sack, 1 mile; 0.38.0, 1.15.2, 1.51.1, 2.27.0, 3.02.0. Tom, 1 mile; 0.38.1, 1.31.1, 1.47.3.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of February, 1916.

Date	Ends	Begins
Feb. 1st	6.50 a.m.	6.24 p.m.
" 2nd	6.50	6.24
" 3rd	6.49	6.25
" 4th	6.49	6.25
" 5th	6.49	6.25
" 6th	6.48	6.26
" 7th	6.48	6.24
" 8th	6.47	6.27
" 9th	6.47	6.27
" 10th	6.46	6.28
" 11th	6.45	6.29
" 12th	6.45	6.29
" 13th	6.44	6.30
" 14th	6.43	6.31
" 15th	6.43	6.31
" 16th	6.42	6.31
" 17th	6.42	6.32
" 18th	6.42	6.32
" 19th	6.41	6.33
" 20th	6.40	6.34
" 21st	6.39	6.35
" 22nd	6.38	6.36
" 23rd	6.38	6.36
" 24th	6.37	6.37
" 25th	6.36	6.38
" 26th	6.36	6.38
" 27th	6.35	6.37
" 28th	6.34	6.38
" 29th	6.34	6.38

YACHTING.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The result of the third Grampus Championship Race was as follows:—

Course—Bokhara Rock Buoy (P), Distance 16 miles.

Chinese Yachts.

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Chinese Yachts.

Course—Bokhara Rock Buoy (P), Distance 16 miles.

PASSPORT RULES.

An Important Notice.

The following is published in the Hongkong Government Gazette for general information:—

Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Passports of Passengers entering or leaving the United Kingdom.

Regulation 14 C.

(1.) A person coming from or intending to proceed to any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a valid passport issued to him not more than two years previously, by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or, in the case of a person coming from a place outside the United Kingdom, either such a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity.

To every such passport and document as aforesaid there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

In the case of British subjects resident in Ireland special permission to embark may be given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland instead of by a Secretary of State. (2.) If any person lands or embarks in contravention of this regulation, or if where any such special permission to land has been granted by a Secretary of State subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3.) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than a master or persons employed in the work or service of the ship.

A permit from the Secretary of State will only be granted in exceptional cases, e.g., where a person whether British or alien is for some reason ineligible for a passport.

A permit from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will be issued in proper cases to British subjects resident in Ireland in lieu of a passport.

British male subjects of military age (i.e. between the ages of 18 and 41) who desire to leave the United Kingdom (a) if resident in England, Scotland or Wales must hold either a passport issued by the Foreign Office on or after November 15th, 1915, or a passport issued before November 15th, 1915, which has been vided by the Foreign Office since that date; (b) if a resident in Ireland must hold either a passport or a vided passport as specified in (a) or a permit issued by the Lord Lieutenant.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Order No. 11 is used to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—Parades for the week ending 5th February:—NIL.

Musketry will not be carried out by the members of "D" Company on Wednesday—the 2nd February.

Field Operations. Field Operations will be carried out by "A," "B," and "C" Companies on Sunday the 6th February, and Sunday the 20th February. Further orders will be issued.

Posting. Pte. J. J. Judah, having joined the 1st Battalion, 1st New Zealand Expeditionary Force, is posted to Co. "C" Sec. 3.

Resignation. Pte. W. Robillard is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

On duty from the morning of January 28th to the morning of February 4th—"C" Company.

Orderly Officer for the same period:—Lieut. C. H. Blawie.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

Possessed of a Dangerous Character.

At the Police Court this morning a Chinese was charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of a dagger.

Inspector Gordon stated that when he was asked for a remand when the man was last before his Worship, he expected he would have been able to put before him a charge of a much more serious character, but the evidence was now so weak that he could not do so. The man had been originally arrested for committing a murder at No. 66 Jardine's Bazaar, but the police had not been able to prove the charge against him. The defendant had been banished from Singapore seven years ago, and had then returned to Hongkong, from which place he had been banished. When arrested by a constable near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, he made a desperate attempt to get away, and the dagger was found on him, together with a chisel. He would have got away if it had not been for the fact that an Indian constable who was close by helped to secure him. A fine of \$200 was imposed.

EX-LUKONG'S OFFENCE.

Assault on a European Constable.

There was a deal of excitement outside the Dockyard gates yesterday, the cause being the behaviour of a Chinese hawker, named Ng Pin, who was formerly a linkman in the Hongkong Police. He was having nut coffee on the pavement, contrary to regulations, and was espied by Police Constable Andrews, who emerged behind a car and made to arrest him. As soon as defendant guessed his intention he attempted to get away, but was hardly sharp enough. So he resolved to turn and fight, which he did, with the result that he appeared before Mr. Harland at the Police Court this morning charged with assault on the police.

P. C. Andrews stated that defendant was causing an obstruction by selling nut coffee on the pavement. The man commenced to run, but was caught. He turned round and struck witness several blows on the body and in the face, and he felt under him. Witness tried to blow his whistle, but was stopped by defendant, who grabbed hold of him. Eventually the whistle was blown and a soldier, together with an Indian constable came on the scene, the defendant being locked up.

His Worship:—How did he get all the blood on his clothes? I did that, your Worship. It was done in the struggle, and I could not get him in any other way. Defendant stated that the constable went up to him, asked him if he had a licence and then struck him a blow on the nose and cheek. He denied ever having kicked or struck the constable.

Inspector Gordon said there was another case in which defendant had assaulted a European constable, and he (defendant) had been in gaol many times. Defendant was fined \$5 for being responsible for the obstruction, and \$25 for assaulting the police.

Dismissed.

Police Sergeant-Major George E. Roylance (Reserve), before Commander C. W. Beckwith B.N., at the Marine Court this morning, charged Li Teo, boatman, with unlawfully mooring his cargo boat alongside the Praya Wall at Kennedy Town at 9.20 p.m. on the 28th inst. Defendant was dismissed with a caution.

MESSRS. SENTA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Senta and Co.

in their report dated January 27, 1916:—

Cotton.

Sales are reported of about 250 packages at \$28 (per picul). Unsold stock is estimated at about 900 packages. Reported closing quotations:—\$28 to \$29 (per picul).

Indian Yarn.—We have nothing fresh to report. On the near approach of the Chinese New Year, business is a little quiet, but according to old customs they are negotiating for purchases to be entered in their new books, and it is reported that about 175 bales of No. 6s, 1,325 bales of No. 10s, 1,025 bales of No. 12s, 199 bales of No. 16s, and 475 bales of No. 20s, in all about 3,000 bales, were thus contracted.

Unsold Stock is estimated at about 40,000 bales. Sold but unshipped stock, about 18,000 bales.

Sundry Articles.—Market ruled steady. In imports sales are reported in angkor at \$21/22 (per picul), apricots at \$23/24 (per picul), bherabole at \$10 (per picul), fish maws at \$85 to \$24/26 (per picul), genda horns at \$1,000 (per picul), ivory at \$550/780 (per picul), putchuck at \$140/145 (per picul), kimmis at \$28/31 (per picul), Bazaar stone at \$250 (per catty), musk at \$350 (per catty) kingfisher feathers at \$30/32 (per 100), and peacock feathers at \$45/55 (per 10,000). In exports purchases are reported in green beans and white beans at \$4 to 4 1/2 (per picul), cassia at \$14 (per picul), China roots at \$6/16 (per picul), galangal at \$9 (per picul), mummal at \$14 (per picul), turmeric at \$8 1/2 (per picul), and preserves at \$4/6 (per case).

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

4th Sunday after Epiphany, 30th January, 1916, Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial Venite. Hymns: Psalms: 144, 145. Te Deum: Russell Jones Pra. Jubilate: Wesley (1st morning). Hymns: 291, 271. "God Save the King." Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial Psalms: of the 30th evening. Magnificat: Matthews (5th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Smart (2nd evening). Anthem: "Like as the hart." Novelle. Hymns: 79, 21, (Tune 2). N.B.—Psalm 147, verses 1, 7, 12, 13 in unison. Psalm 143, verses 1, 7, 8, 12, in unison. Psalm 149, verses 1, 5, G. P. in unison. Psalm 150, verses 1, 3, 6 in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services. Morning 11. Hymns: 344, 571, 227, 172. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Evening 6. Hymns: 339, 10, 111, 239, 363. Preacher: Rev. F. Robinson.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The Gospel Hall—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street).

On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchoi.

Sunday—Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home.

Armenian Street—Sunday Evening Gospel Service 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen.

Early—Low Masses at 8, 7, and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.

MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

THE REVOLT IN CHINA.

Reported Occupation of Suifu.

The following telegram, despatched from Yunnan on the 25th inst., was received by us last evening:—
"Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong.—The Republicans on the 25th occupied Suifu, in Szechuan.—Tong Ki-yao." The sender is unknown to us, but we give the message for what it is worth.

THE COAL MARKET.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's coal report, dated January 28, gives the following:—

Coals Expected.—From Japan: Wakamatsu Maru, 2,800 tons; Wada Maru, 2,200 tons; Takosaki Maru, 3,100 tons; Echima Maru, 3,000 tons; Fuku Daien

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co. to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 16th & 17th February 1916 commencing each day at 11 a.m.

at Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co's. Store, 100 House Road. A Large Quantity of Ship-chandler's Stores, etc., etc. comprising:— Brass check, angle and globe valves, brass elbows, tees, nipples, coupling and unions, brass and iron screws and split pins, iron and wooden blocks, engine and carpenter's tools, etc., etc., etc.

Also 1 Detachable motor, 2 1/2 H.P. On view from Monday, the 14th February 1916.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY

the 1st February, 1916, commencing at 11 a.m. at the offices formerly occupied by Messrs. Arnold Karberg & Co.

(opposite to Murray Pier). A Large Quantity of Household and Office Furniture

comprising:— Teak wardrobes, bookcases, dining table, dinner wagon, tea tables, hatstand, leather covered armchairs, Oak type-writing desks, writing tables and desks, office chairs, revolving bookstand, bookshelves, cupboards, sample showcases sectional filing cabinets, copying presses, electric ceiling and table fans, etc., etc.

10 Typewriters (Remington, Oliver and Royal).

2 Iron Safes.

On view from Monday the 31st January. Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$5.45 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.65 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central (2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

Don't forget: after the Show, Supper and Light Refreshments! ALEXANDRA CAFE, Oper. 11: Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28th.

The Thrilling and Beautiful Dramas

"THE SIN OF JEAN PERLOT,"

and

"THE HEART OF MAGGIE MALONE."

INTERESTING

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN ALSACE

THE MARMOT.

COMICS.

"YOUTH MUST HAVE ITS DAY."

"CHIPS OF THE OLD BLOCK."

NOTICES.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-BULL cycle car and the NEW COMET motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD.

TEL. 482.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482

DURESO

The COLOURWASH which which lasts ten times longer.

STOCKS FROM

ALEX ROSS & CO.

MACHINERY DEPT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR "DURESO" THE DURABLE.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPH

FLOOD PICTURES

of CANTON, SHAMEEN, WEST RIVER

AND VARIOUS DISTRICTS NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc.

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MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sueton—Moi Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut	lb.	21
Corned—Hain Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shin	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Scap—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do—Sichuan—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
Corned—Hain Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tan	each	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sun	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kim	lb.	20
Keet—Ngau Kowk	each	11
Kidney—Ngau Yin	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-bauk	set	\$1.09
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pui Kwat	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle	lb.	27
Pigs Chittings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
East—Chu Kowk	lb.	13
Ry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tan	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidney—Chu Yin	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Hain Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pui	lb.	28
Pai or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	29
heaps' Head & Feet—Yeung Tau Kouk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidney—Yeung Yin	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Nf a Yau	lb.	21
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Poves—Pan Ksu	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hothow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Shu Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Han—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ks Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	16
Do—Shu Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	lb.	10
Fels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	lb.	18
Fels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shet Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Lahrua—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Munk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Netlet—Chai Yu	lb.	22
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	12
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	18
Pleice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Mung Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	38
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Snake—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chico)—Tin Chiu Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chin lb.	3
(bunches), Macao—San Heng Chin	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	1
Cassabola—Yeung To	1
Cocoanuts—Ye To	each 12
Grapes—Fo Tai Tai	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	lb. 30
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	lb. 10
Lichies Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
Freeh	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	8
Sweet	8
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	18
(Canton), Cookina—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chin	14
Pumpkin—Swatow, Hung Lai	each 14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yan	lb 15
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Green—Sang Hop To	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	th 8
Cheuk	th 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tan	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	8
Long—Tao Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tan	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
Red—Hung Ko	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	lb 18
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	lb 14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shun	lb 8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	lb 8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
Red—Hung Fa Chin	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tan	lb 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb 9
old—Lo Keung	9
Horseradish, Shanghai—Luk Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb 1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb 6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	35
Weak Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okra	lb 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Paraley—Kun Tsai	lb 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb 3
Peas, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
Japan—Yui Pan Shu Tsai	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	3
Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhinbarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tan	4
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit	4
(American)—Kai Tsai	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	6
Tau	6

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation. The Proclamation also gives the following schedule of maximum retail prices those for tinned milk and frozen meat being revised up to January 28, 1916.

1. Flour—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	07
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	37
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
Sugar—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
3. Frozen Meat—	
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list, and amended in red ink, dated the 21st day of December, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]	
4. Market Produce—(See above)	
5. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.	
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coupons, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 5% in value (excepting those above enumerated) in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule will be made in such manner as to be subject of an additional charge of 15 per cent.	

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

"The Top Notch of Scotch."
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky

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"The Top Notch of Scotch."
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

"King George IV" Whisky

THE "TOP NOTCH" OF SCOTCH



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH.

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"The Top Notch of Scotch."
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky

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"The Top Notch of Scotch."
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

SOLE AGENTS,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

		S.—SELLERS		SA.—SALES		B.—BUYERS		N.—NOMINAL			
STOCK.		To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest Since 14th May. so low	1915. Lowest. 14th May. so low	Last Dividend and Date	
Banks.											
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$815 ss & b. 273 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct. 845	x div. 790c. div.	{ 22 3/4 at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15	
Marine Insurance.											
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	415 ss b.	10,000	\$250	59	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	182 1/2 ss.	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	180	160	{ Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of C'lon.	391 1/2 ss.	12,100	\$250	100	84 1/2	April	700	Oct.	89 1/2	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	265 ss.	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	270	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurance.											
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	152 ss.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	162	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	410 ss.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.											
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	118 ss.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	118	45	{ \$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	20 1/2 ss.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	{ Combined 180 ss. Deferred 129 ss. Preferred 51 ss.	b. { 60,000 £ 60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	182	96	{ 6 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.s. for year 1914 & quoted ex 9 p.c. div. in H.K. from 23.9.15. An interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined a/c paid in London 23.9.15 quoted ex div. in H.K. 1.12.15
Shell T'port & Trading Co. Ltd.	89 1/2 ss.	b. 3,797,619	£1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	90 1/2	x div. 82 1/2	{ Interim of 2 1/2 (Coupon No. 25) making 7 1/2 for 1915
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	336 ss.	b. 40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	39	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.											
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	132 ss.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	537 ss.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.											
Kailan Mining Administration, Ltd.	30 1/2 ss.	100,000	£1	all	4 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	33 1/2	30 1/2	{ Interim of 1 1/2 account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Ham Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	3 1/2 ss.	b. 500,000	£1	all	3 1/2	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	4	3 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Tromps Mines Ltd.	27 1/2 ss.	b. 160,000	£1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2	25 1/2	b. 1 1/2 interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspians	38 1/2 ss.	b. 796,666	£1	all	56 1/2	Feb.	21 1/2	Nov.	41	37 1/2	1 1/2 interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.											
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	73 ss.	b. 60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	81 1/2	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	80 1/2 ss.	b. 50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	88 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	60 ss.	b. 55,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	63 1/2	49 ex div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	90 ss.	b. 35,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	92 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.											
Anglo French Lands	194 ss.	13,000	\$100	all	128	July	120	Dec.	116	108	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	111 ss.	b. 20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116	108	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30/6/15
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	105 ss.	b. 50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	111	x div. 108	{ \$3 for year ending 30/6/15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	6 1/2 ss.	b. 150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	6 1/2	45 cents for year 1914
London Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 ss.	b. 6,000	\$50	30	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	{ \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	107 ss.	b. 78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	84 ss.	b. 12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	84	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	103 ss.	b. 10,000	\$100	all	103	June	66	Feb.	84	70	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.											
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	140 ss.	b. 20,000	\$50	all	128	July	125	May	180	135	Tls. 16 for year ending 31/10/15
Kung Yik	134 ss.	b. 75,000	\$100	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	17	13 1/2	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30/11/15
Laon Kung Mow	71 ss.	b. 8,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	80	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	188 ss.	b. 40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	105	90	{ Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15
Miscellaneous.											
Yangtzepecos	16 ss.	175,000	\$5	all	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	5 1/2	
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	10 1/4 ss.	b. 60,000	\$15	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	48 3/4 ss.	b. 50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	10 ss.	b. 125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10.10	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	10 ss.	b. 40,000	\$7 1/2	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34	31	\$1.25 for year ending 31/7/15
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	29 ss.	b. 400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	11	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	9.50 ss.	b. 60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	35	Nov.	45	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	43 ss.	b. 6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	190	184	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	180 ss.	b. 60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	43 1/2	25	Interim of \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	53 1/2 ss.	b. 325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.90	4.80	{ 10% for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	37 1/2 ss.	b. 250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	36 1/2	{ Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10 ss.	b. 25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New)	85 cts.	b. 50,000	\$10	\$1	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	81	80 cts.	
Philippines Ld.	34 ss.	b. 75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	5 ss.	b. 12,000	\$10	10	—	—	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910
Société des Pulpes et Papieries du Tonkin	20 ss.	b. 13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	33 ss.	b. 20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	16 1/2 ss.	b. 27,723	\$15	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	16	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	36 1/2 ss.	b. 90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6.90	x div. 6 1/2 x div. 60 cts. for 1914	
William Powell, Limited	55 1/2 ss.	b. 21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	7	5 1/2	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29 ss.	b. 6,000	\$25	all	30	June	22	Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1916.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated January 28, state:—
Our local market has been much brighter during the week under review and values in many instances have advanced, but it has been impossible to execute all buying orders owing to the reluctance on the part of holders of shares to sell at quotations: the market closes firm with an upward tendency. The January settlement passed off satisfactorily this morning.
Bar Silver is quoted at 26.15/16 per oz. for ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/11 1/2 T.T. on Shanghai 73 1/2 T.T. and at 74 1/2 for 3 d/a bills.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have sold at \$815 and more shares could probably be placed at this price. London quote 274 buyers, 275 sellers.
Marine Insurance.—Captains are steady at \$415 after sales at the rate. Unions are obtainable at \$912 1/2. From the North, Yangtze are quoted at \$265 ex. 73 and North Chinas at Tls. 182 1/2, both sellers.
Fire Insurance.—China Fire is in demand at \$152 and Hongkong Fire keep steady at \$410.
Shipping.—Indos are a firm market with buyers offering \$180 for the combined shares; Deferred are quoted \$129 and Preferred \$118, sellers asking \$120. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at \$201 and Star Ferries at \$384.

Mining.—Kailans are in demand at 29 1/2, Raube at \$3 1/2 and Irons at 27 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars, owing to settlement influences, have been an easy market, closing steady at \$132. Lurons have sellers at \$37, but at little under this figure there are buyers.

Oils.—Shell Transports have changed hands at 88 1/2, 88 1/2 and at 88 1/2 and more shares could be placed at 90 1/2. Ural Caspians are 38 1/2 sellers. Langkats have been an erratic market, advancing during the early part of the week from Tls. 38 1/2 to Tls. 38, but close with buyers at Tls. 37 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves close in demand at \$75 after numerous sales at the rate; Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at \$81 for the old and at \$77 for the new issue, closing steady; Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 60 and Hongkew Wharves at the reduced price of Tls. 90.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates at \$103 and Hongkong Land Investments at \$105 close steady. There are buyers of Hongkong Hotels at \$111, Humphreys Estates at \$64, Kowloon Lands at \$40, and West Points at \$84.

Cotton Mills.—Yangtzepeeps have sold at Tls. 6, Ewo's are quoted at Tls. 140 buyers, Kung Yik at Tls. 13.25 buyers ex div. and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 88 buyers.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of Dairy Farms at \$29, Green Island Cements at \$9.90, Electric at \$43, Ropes at \$31, Peak Trams at \$10, Union Waterboats at \$10 1/2, A. S. Watsons at \$6 1/2, Electric Trams at \$5 1/2, China Providents at \$10 and China Borneos at \$10 1/2.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 100, 101, 102, 103, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum
For 6 Months 4% per annum
For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum
LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager

NOTICE.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING.

Subject to sufficient entries being received, an Amateur Boxing Competition open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on Friday, February 25th.

Conditions: (a) 3 two-minute rounds. If undecided an extra round of one minute.
(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs. 132 lbs. and 146 lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.

Entries Stating weight to be addressed to J. Deakin Esq. c/o V.R.C. before February 15th. No Entrance Fee.

No Competition if less than 18 entries.
The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
From 6.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 6.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 6.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

RIGHTS OF WAY.
From 6.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 6.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 6.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

SATURDAY.
From 6.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 6.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 6.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
From 6.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 6.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 6.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
From 1.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already fully running at the time stated in the Company's time table. But not for special cars not to be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques. Competitors open representing Bank Notes.

JOHN H. HUMPHREYS & SONS.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Cannot be beaten. H. Equalled for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquor.

EXCHANGE.

January 29.

Selling.	
T/T	1/11 5/16
Demand	1/11 3/8
30 d/a	1/11 7/16
60 d/a	1/11 9/16
4 m/a	1/11 5/8
T/T Shanghai	73 1/2
Private 30 d/a sight	82 1/2
T/T Singapore	82 1/2
T/T Japan	82 1/2
T/T India	144 1/2
Demand India	144 1/2
T/T Bombay	144 1/2
Demand Bombay	144 1/2
T/T Calcutta	144 1/2
Demand Calcutta	144 1/2
Demand Manila	93
T/T San Fco & N.Y.	46 1/4
Demand New York	46 3/8
T/T Java	107

Buying.	
4 m/a L/C	2-1/16
4 m/a D.P.	2-3/16
6 m/a L/C	2-5/16
30 d/a Sney & M.	2-5/16
30 d/a San Fco & N.Y.	47 3/4
4 m/a Marks	Nom.
4 m/a France	2.81
6 m/a France	2.86
Gold Leaf per oz.	\$37.40
Sovereign	\$10.85
Bar Silver per oz.	\$7 1/8

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces	\$17 1/2	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$ 8 3/4
Chinese 10	\$15 1/2	Hongkong 10	\$ 8 5/8

BANKS

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:

36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. CANTON. CEBU. COLON. HANKOW. HONGKONG. KOBE.

LONDON. MANILA. PANAMA. PEKING. SAN FRANCISCO. SHANGHAI. SINGAPORE. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000.

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,210,000.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken at AH WEE'S DAIRY, 31 Peking Road, ON LEE Compadore, Haiphong Road, HUNG CHENG, Compadore, Haiphong Road, KWONG FOOK, Compadore, Haiphong Road, LIM KEE, Compadore, Maseo.

Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best. Tins and Dinners—a new Menu for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each, or 30 Meals for \$30.00, good for any meal or a la Carte up to 75 Cents.

We guarantee every thing put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in 1 lb. Tins at 75 Cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every description. Just give us a Trial and you will be more than Satisfied.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND CABLE LAID 4 STRAND
1/4 to 15" 5" to 15" 3" to 10"

CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
In which is vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914: £22,970,367

1. Authorised Capital—£5,000,000

Subscribed Capital—£4,500,000

Paid-up Capital—£2,437,500

II—Fire Funds—£3,500,000

III—Life and Annuity Funds—£17,672,867

Sinking Fund Account—£23,233

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,437,500

Life and Annuity—£3,500,000

Marine Department—£37,233

Other Receipts—£78,240

£5,339,238

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's business.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884

The Undersigned AGENTS for

the above Company are prepared

to ACCEPT RISKS against

FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

POST OFFICE

On and after the 1st February 1916, a mail will be closed at Sheungwan Branch Post Office daily at 2.30 a.m. for Maseo excepting Sundays, when the Mail will be closed at 3.30 a.m.

The public is informed that in posting parcels to or receiving parcels from any country other than the United Kingdom or any British Possession a permit to export or import is required. The necessary forms may be obtained at the Parcel Counter of the General Post Office. In the case of imported parcels full particulars must be given as to the actual origin of the goods contained, supported if necessary by the certificate of a British Consul at the port from which they are received.

Correspondence addressed to agency subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Mesopotamia cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station—

Eastern Kashmir Perma Maru

MAILS DUE

Shanghai—Shanghai 30th Jan.
Shanghai—Perma Maru, 30th Jan.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippines—Per LOONGSANG, 29th Jan. 5 p.m.

Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe—Per PORTHOE, 29th Jan. 4 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LUOWOW, 29th Jan. 5 p.m.

Shanghai, Br. P.O. Wednesday 2nd Feb.

Shanghai & N. China—Per HOPIANG, 29th Jan. 5 p.m.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per TOKA M., 29th Jan. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui—Per KALJO M., 30th Jan. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa—Per HAIMUN, 30th Jan. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 31st Jan.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via 30th Victoria B.C. & Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada—Per MEXICO M., 31st Jan. 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KWONG-SANG, 31st Jan. 5 p.m.

Straits, Burma & India via Calcutta—Per COLOMBO M., 31st Jan. 5 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India via Bombay—Per TOTOMI M., 31st Jan. 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 1st Feb.

Japan via Kobe, Victoria B.C., Seattle Tacoma and Vancouver—Per TALTHYBIUS, 1st Feb. 11 a.m.

Surgeon-General's correspondence for Canada and America.

Batavia, Semarang, Surabaya, Port Moresby (via Batavia)—Per CYMBANG, 1st Feb. 2 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCHOW, 1st Feb. 5 p.m.

Philippines—Per CHINHUA, 1st Feb. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd Feb.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Asping & Taka—Per SOSHEU MARU, 2nd Jan. 7 a.m.

Haiphong—Per SUNGKIANG, 2nd Feb. 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Canada via Victoria B.C. North & South America via Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada—Per SHIDZOOKA M., 2nd Feb. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria B.C., Vancouver, U.K. via Canada—Per H.E. OF JAPAN, 2nd Feb. 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 1st Feb.

TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd to 30th Jan., 1916.

High Water, Low Water, Spring Tides, Neap Tides.

Mon. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Mon. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Mon. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Mon. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

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Mon. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Mon. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Tamsui, Br. 22, 1.35, I. Ocean, 25th Jan.

Feb.—Port C. 25th Jan. Coal—R. & S.

Max. Br. 22, A. G. Pope, 25th Jan.

Singapore, 18th Jan. Bulk oil—A. P. Co.

Kaio Maru, Jan. 22, 641, Inaidama, 25th Jan.

Haiphong, 25th Jan. Gen.—O.S.K.

Forth, Br. 22, 1.35, I. Ocean, 25th Jan.

Shanghai, 25th Jan. Gen.—M.M.

Feiching, Ch. 25, R. Baice, 25th Jan.

Shanghai, 25th Jan. Gen.—G.M. S.N. Co.

Cheongching, Br. 22, 1.35, M. Liddell, 25th Jan.

Jan. 25th Jan. Rike—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Jan. 29.

Yangtze for London via Singapore

Opauk for Vladivostok

Changsha for Melbourne via Manila

Compass for Calcutta via Singapore

Lushow for Canton

Japan for Shanghai and Yokohama

Ningpo for Canton

Taiwan for Canton

Hai Hong for Focchow via Swatow

Kashmir for London via Bombay

Pharmax for Amoy and Singapore

Kobina Maru for Wakamatsu

S. Castle for New York via Sabang

Drahar for Bangkok via Swatow

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Jan. 19.

Choo Chow for Singapore via Swatow

Longgang for Manila

Denmark for Shanghai

Denmark for Melbourne via Manila

Java Maru for Bombay via Singapore

Kaio Maru for Canton via Swatow

Yingchow for Canton

Locow for Swatow

Hai Hong for Focchow via Swatow

Teco Maru for K. via Shanghai

Feiching for Canton

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in

Reservoirs on the 1st Jan., 1916.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

City and Hill District Water Works Level.

City and Hill District Water Works Level.

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WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 28th at 11.15—except for a moderate increase of pressure over Hokkaido, roadlines remain practically unchanged.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow.

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